

IMAT Webinar

19th of May 2022



Reference Group



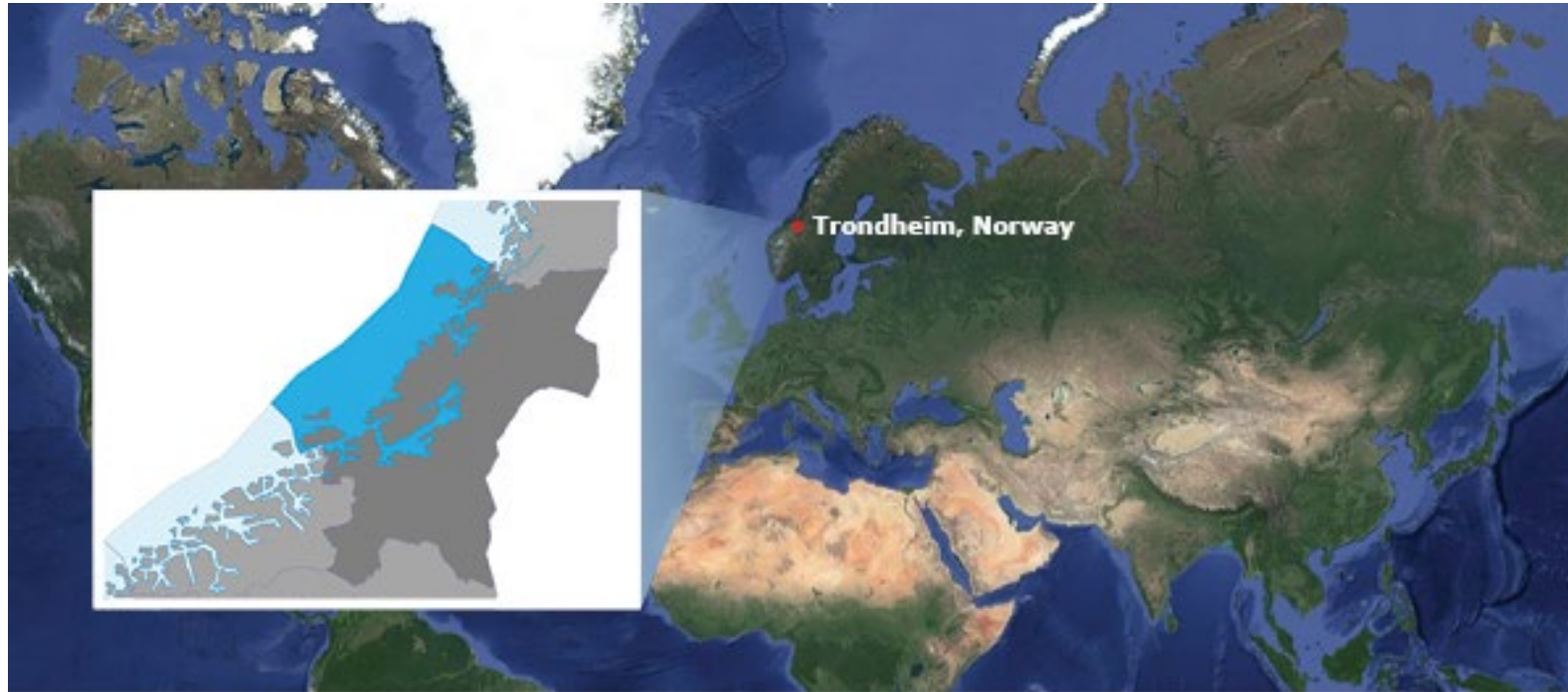
Agenda

- Trondheimsfjorden Test Area for Autonomous Ships
- The IMAT project
- Demonstration
- Possibilities



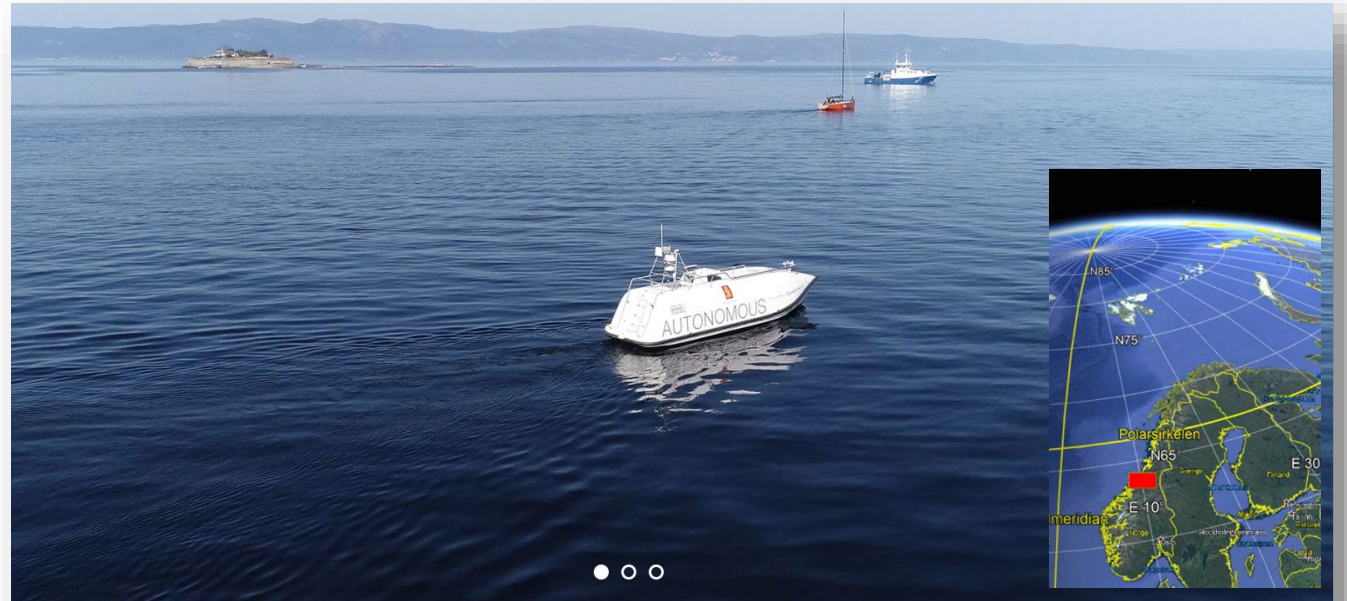
Trondheimsfjorden Test Area for Autonomous Ships

”Leading the transformation of shipping”



Trondheimsfjorden Test Area for Autonomous Ship

1. Founded in 2016
2. Foster knowledge building
3. Stimulate technology development
4. Drive innovation
5. Develop rules and regulations
6. Test and verify concepts and solutions
7. Collaboration with other test sites and initiatives
 - SAMS, OAC, Storfjorden, INAS, NFAS, ...
 - ESA, EU and the Research Council of Norway
 - Between projects, academia, government, researchers and industry

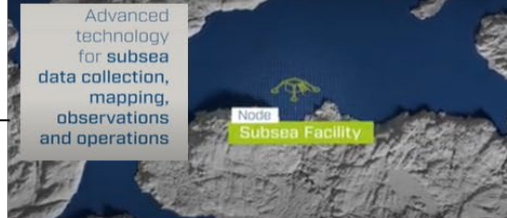


Trondheimsfjorden: World's first test site for autonomous ships

Trondheimsfjorden Test Area for Autonomous Ship – a "sandbox" for autonomous ships

Transfer of basic skills and technology between different research applications and industries

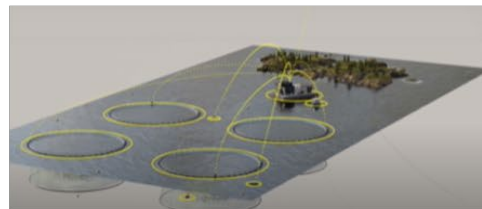
Subsea inspection & intervention: Martin Ludvigsen, NTNU



Maritime transport: Beate K-Lervold, SINTEF Ocean



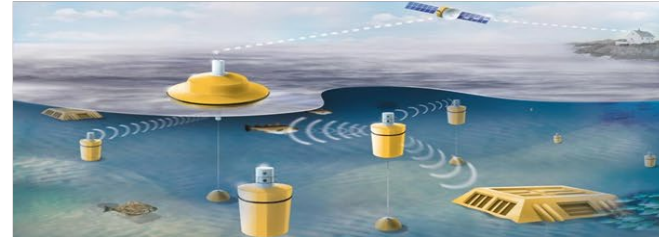
Fish farming: Finn Olav Bjørnson, SINTEF Ocean

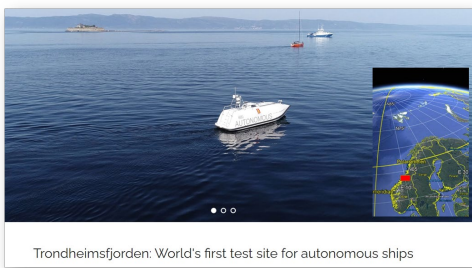


Requirements & needs ICT-platform (control room)
Carina H. Berg, NTNU SF



Connecting OceanLab field laboratories: Wireless communication and e-infrastructure
Tor Arne Reinen, SINTEF Digital





Trondheimsfjorden Test Area for Autonomous Ship – a "sandbox" for autonomous ships

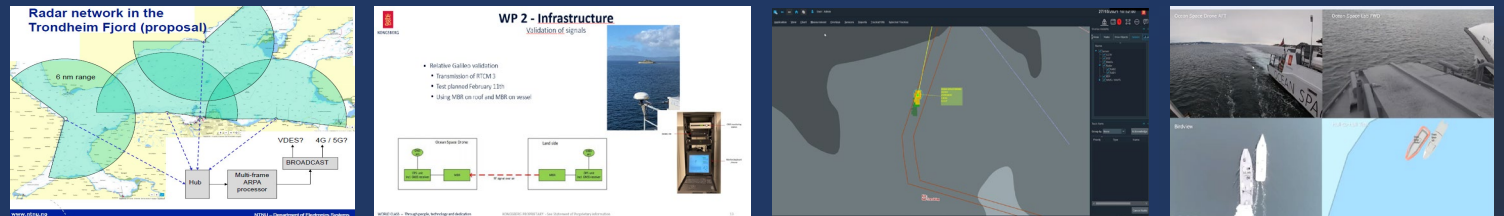
Users of the fjord:

- Government
- Academia
- Research
- Industry
- Service providers
- Infrastructure owners
- Maritime community
- ESA, EU, Innovation Norway, Norwegian Research Council, etc

Logistic opportunities

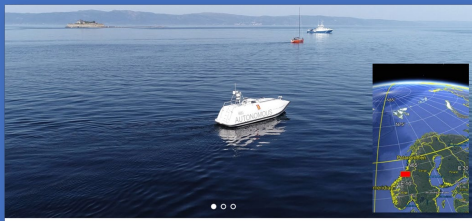


Communication and navigation opportunities



Operational opportunities





Trondheimsfjorden: World's first test site for autonomous ships

Infrastructure in the port basin

WEB Information Portal

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Radar dekning | IALA dekning | AIS dekning | MBR dekning |
| Kamera dekning | Utførte Autonomi tester | Overvakt Ressurser | Referanseruter |
| Data fra tester | Vær data | Beregning | Navigasjonsstatistikk |
| Værstasjon | Selvfølgende | Havnedata | Trafikkdata |

Subsea charging And docking plate

Munkholmen buoy

Ocean Space Lab

Ocean Drone

AUR Laboratory

Milliampere II

Infrastructure technology

| | | | |
|------|---------|--------|----------|
| VDES | GNSS MS | AIS BS | DGNSS RS |
|------|---------|--------|----------|

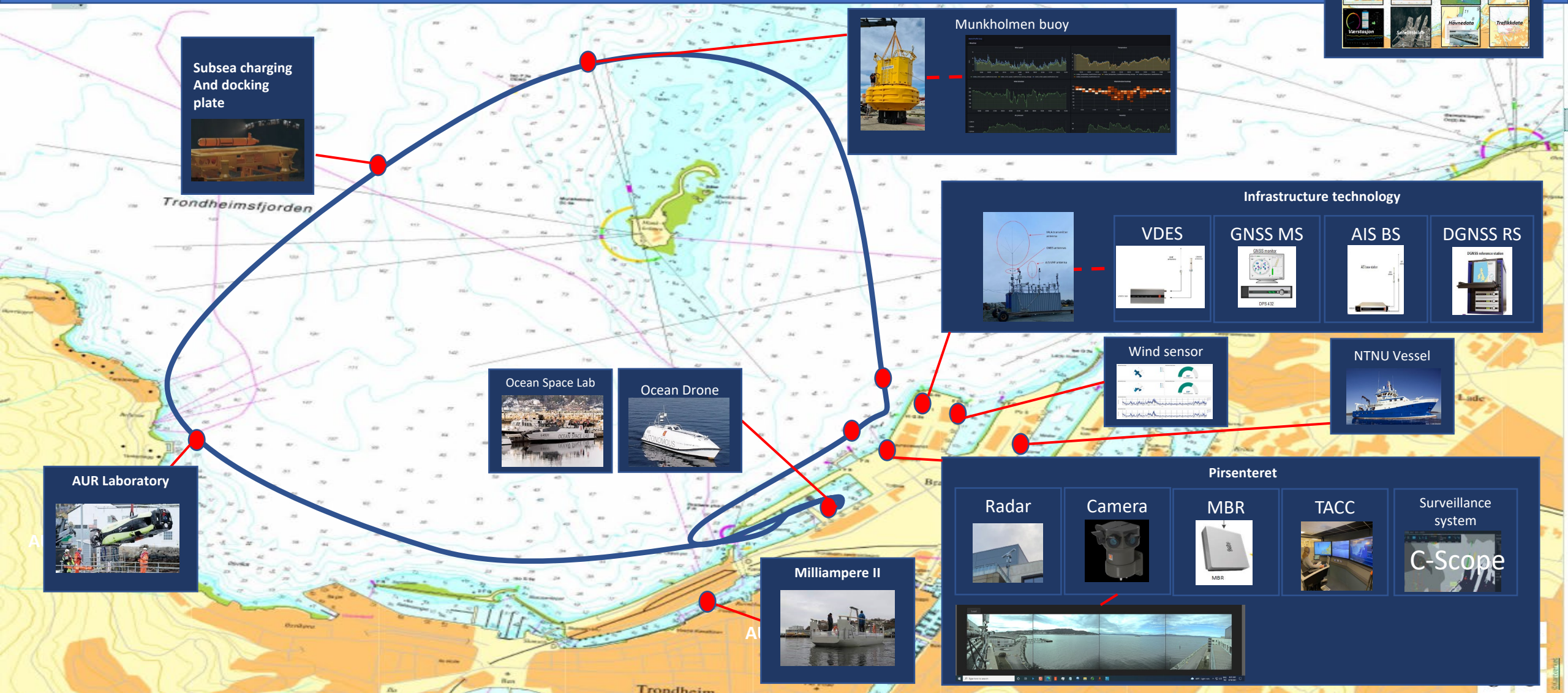
Wind sensor

NTNU Vessel

Pirsenteret

| | | | | |
|-------|--------|-----|------|---------------------|
| Radar | Camera | MBR | TACC | Surveillance system |
|-------|--------|-----|------|---------------------|

C-Scope



The IMAT Project

- Integrated Maritime Autonomous Transport Systems

To specify, adapt and develop technology to support maritime autonomous transport systems by focusing on:

- Sensor- and communication infrastructure
- Data Centre/information centre
- Land-based operation centre (TACC/ROC/SCC)
- Traffic



Trondheimsfjorden Test Area

Leading the transformation of shipping



SINTEF

NTNU



The IMAT Project Team

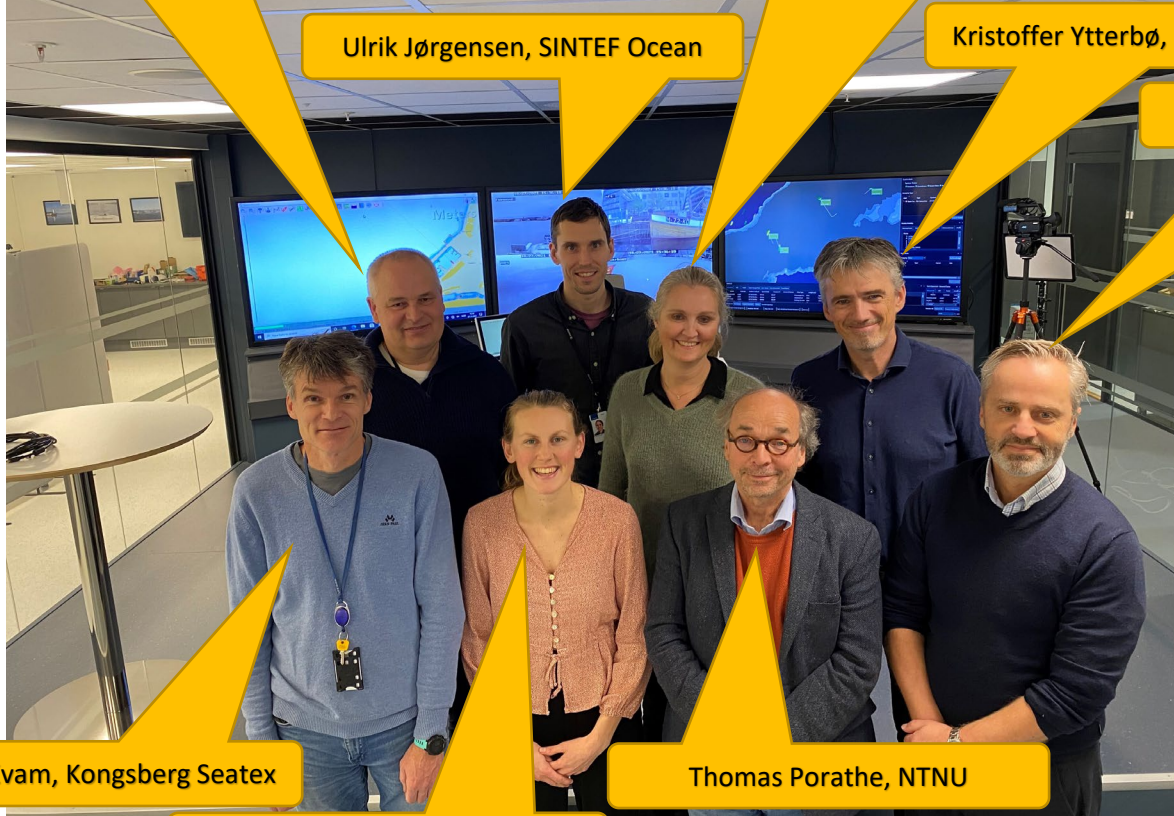
Kay Fjørtoft, SINTEF Ocean

Inger Lill Bratbergsengen, Kongsberg Seatex

Ulrik Jørgensen, SINTEF Ocean

Kristoffer Ytterbø, Kongsberg Norcontrol

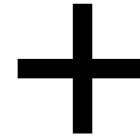
Øystein Jørgensen, Kongsberg Norcontrol



Per Erik Kvam, Kongsberg Seatex

Thomas Porathe, NTNU

Pauline Bellingmo, SINTEF Ocean



Pia Meling, Massterly

Reference Group



The IMAT project scope

The IMAT project has developed and tested land-based sensors, communication systems and control systems which have been used as a support to the navigation and operation of autonomous vessels. The technological infrastructure is able to provide the transportation systems with increased sensor redundancy and will be an integrated part of the shorebased control centres, which shall ensure safe and efficient operations. A reliable infrastructure is crucial for a safe implementation of maritime autonomous transport systems. The main objective of the IMAT project is to define, develop, adapt and test the land-based sensor infrastructure.

Information portal



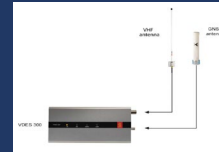
ROC



Surveillance system



VDES



Camera



Infrastructure



MBR



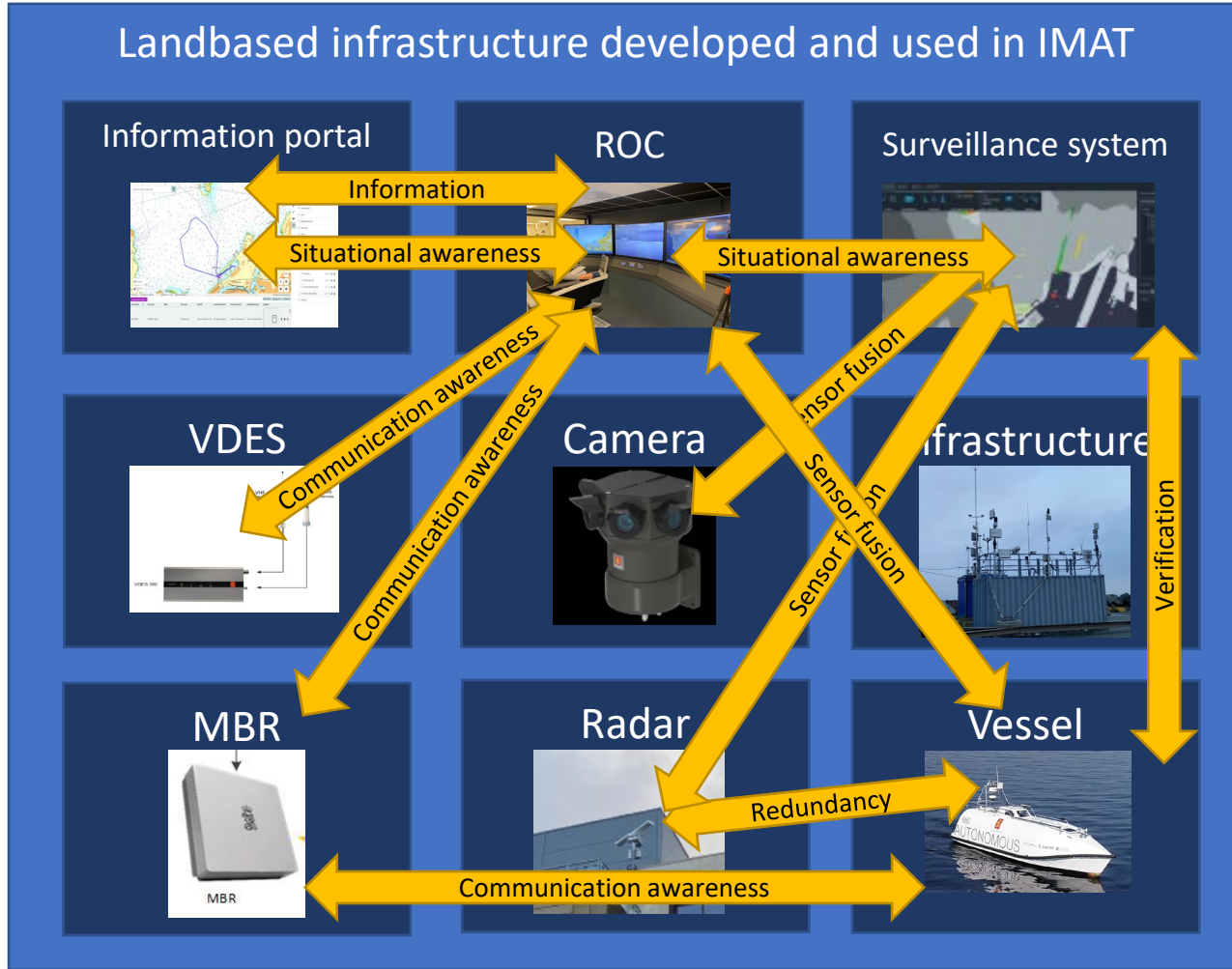
Radar



Vessel



The IMAT project scope



Why?

- *Sensor redundancy*
- *Sensor fusion*
- *Situational awareness*
- *Verification of technology*
- *Communication awareness*
- *Demonstration of usability*

Project Structure



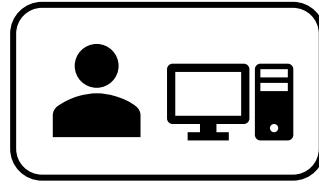
H1:
Infrastructure

KSX



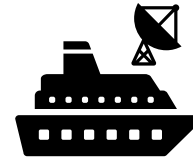
H2:
Information

SINTEF Ocean



H3:
Control Centre

Massterly



H4:
Traffic

KNC

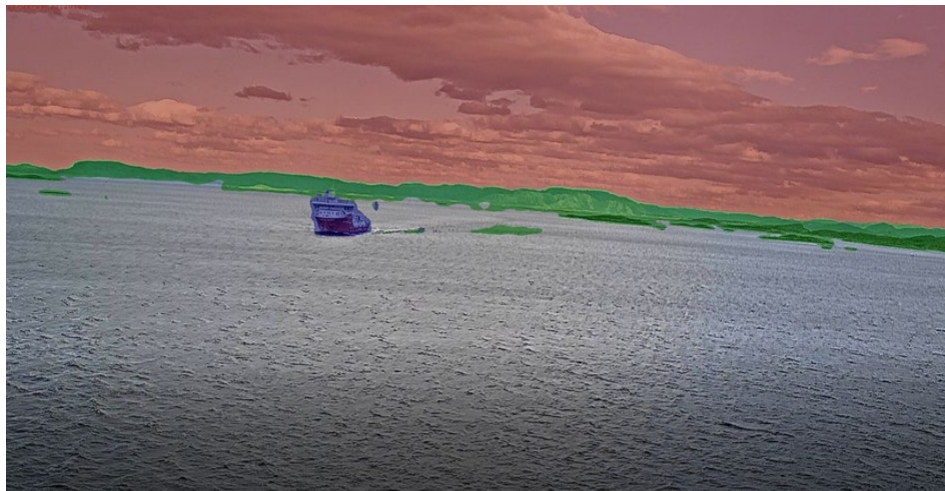


H5:
Administration

SINTEF Ocean

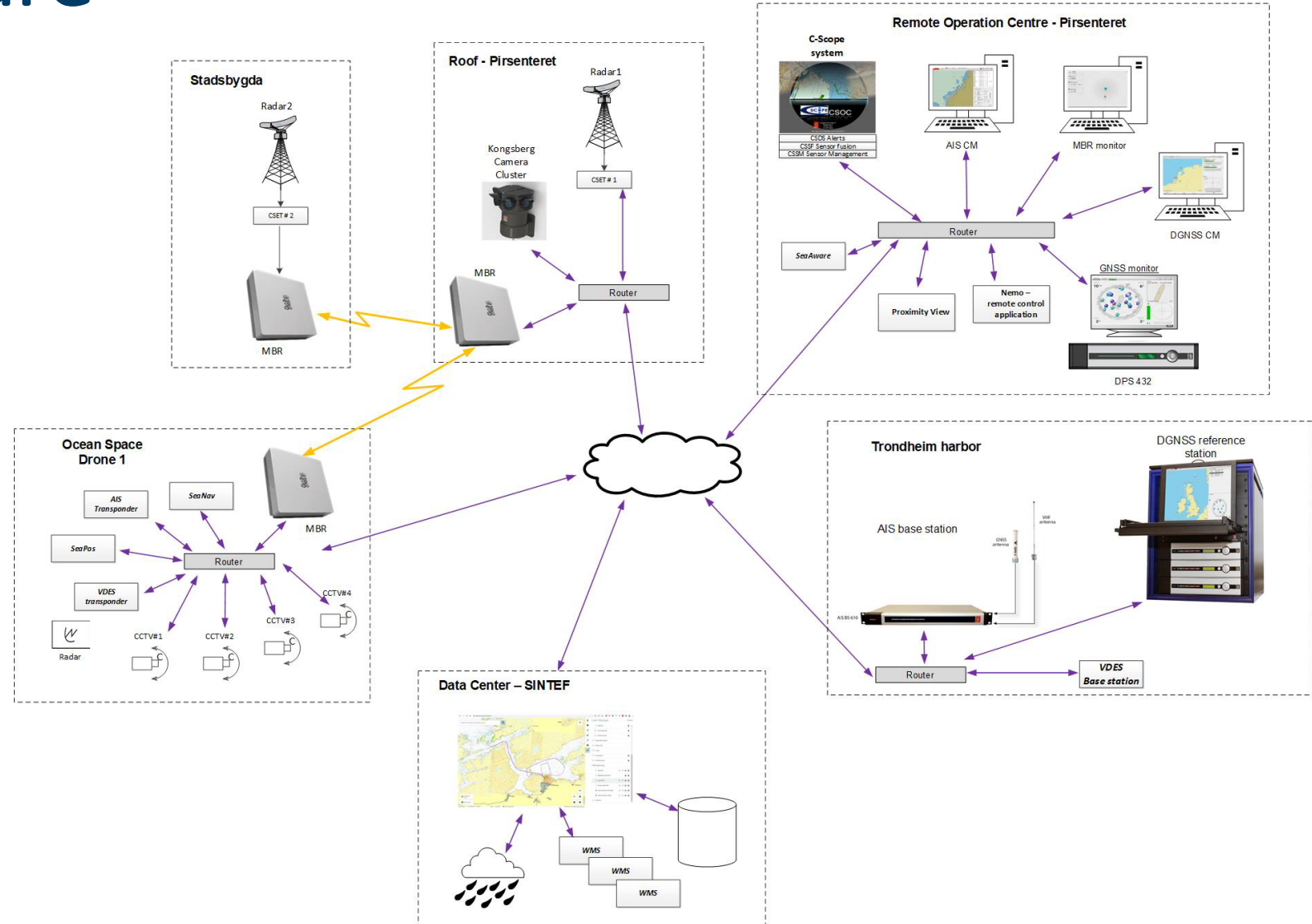
H1 - Infrastructure

- Descriptive study of possible sensors and communication systems used for land-based infrastructure
- Looked into performance parameters and requirements for sensors and communication systems
- Discussed what types of land-based infrastructure could assist in bringing awareness to the decision-making used to control and support a MASS operation
- Establish infrastructure in the test area



H1 - Infrastructure

- Established infrastructure in the area including navigation and communication equipment
- Established a remote operation centre
- Connected all parts in one network including vessels



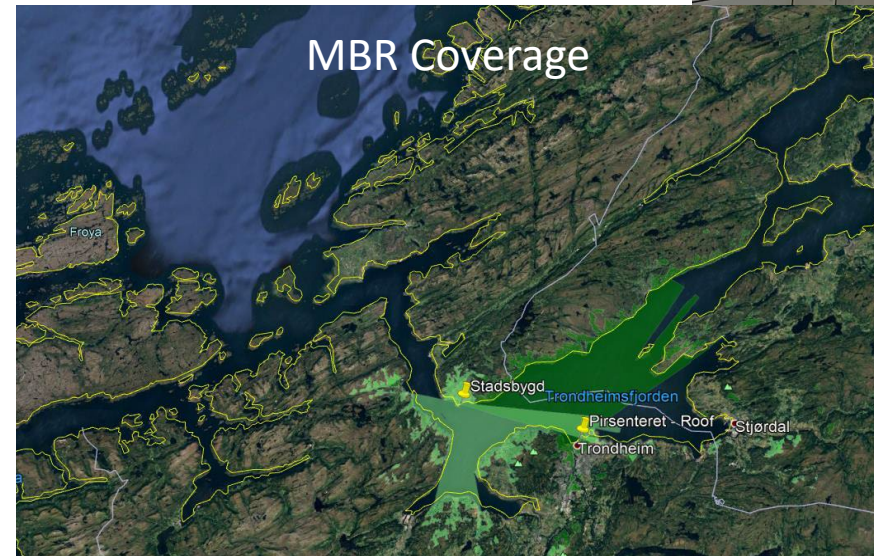
H1 - Infrastructure

A broadband communication network has been established

- Installed one **Maritime broadband radio (MBR)** on the roof of Pirsenteret
- One **MBR** unit installed on the wall at Stadsbygda, across the fjord from Pirsenteret
- Mobile **MBR** units on the vessels Ocean Space Lab and Ocean Space Drone 1

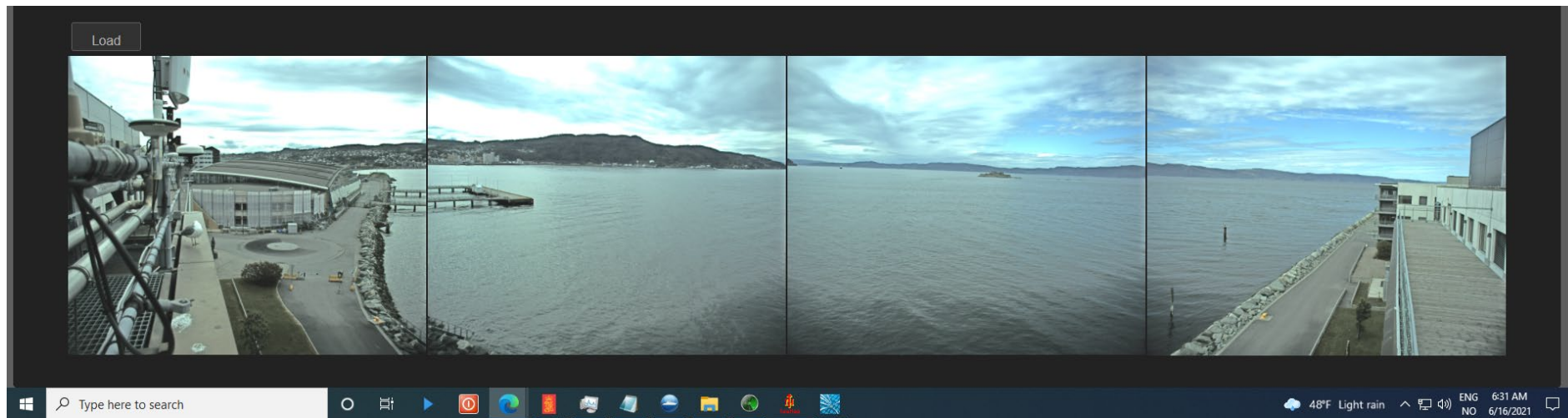
Two radars have been established in the area

- One **radar** is installed on the roof of Pirsenteret
- One **radar** is installed in Stadsbygda, across the fjord from Pirsenteret
- Data from the radar at Stadsbygda is transmitted to the control centre in Pirsenteret via MBR.



H1 - Infrastructure

- A **Kongsberg Camera Cluster (KCC)** is installed on Pirsenteret together with **SeaAware** and **ProximityView**. Improves the situational awareness enabled by artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques in combination with traditional sensor fusion.
- An **AIS base station** and a **VDES base station** is established in Trondheim harbor



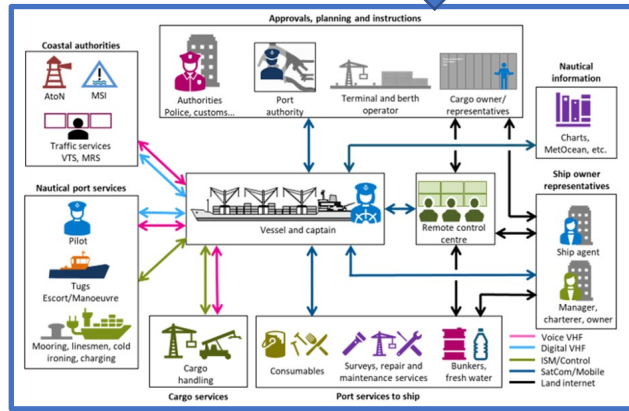
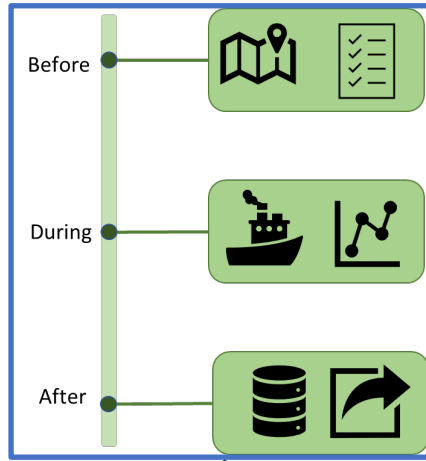
H1 - Infrastructure

A Remote Operation Center has been established

- Operates as a **monitoring and control center** for the established infrastructure
 - Radars
 - AIS and VDES base station
 - MBR network
 - Camera Cluster
 - C-Scope
 - Data Centre
- Possible to configure and monitor the installed equipment
- Communicates with installed equipment and the KSX vessels via Ethernet/4G and MBR



H2 - Information



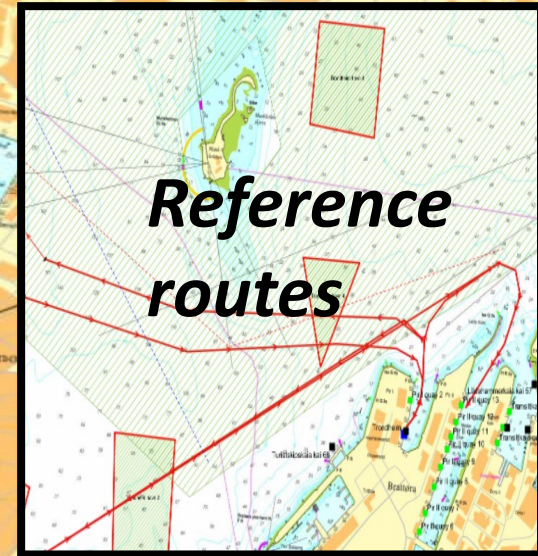
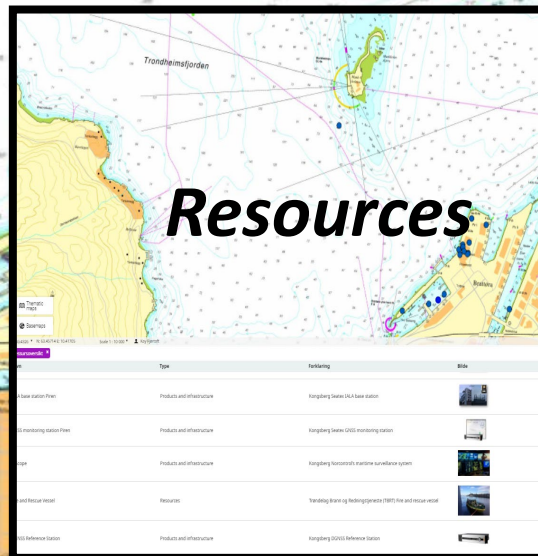
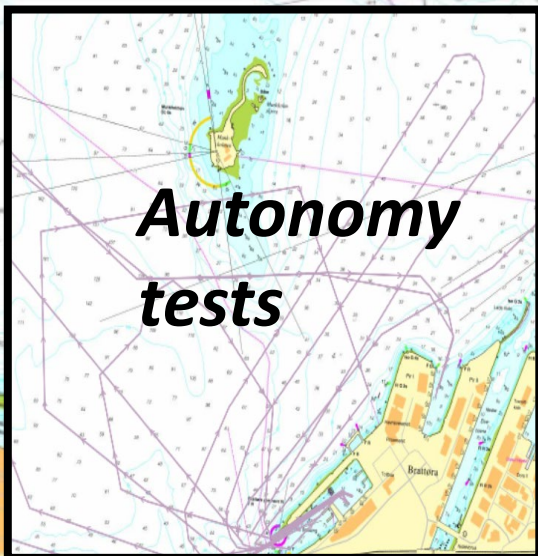
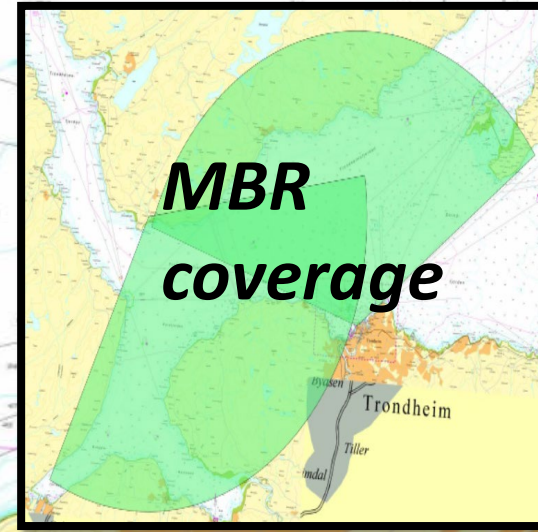
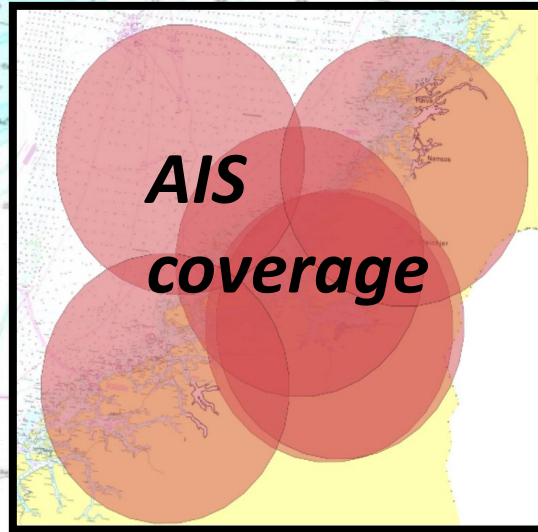
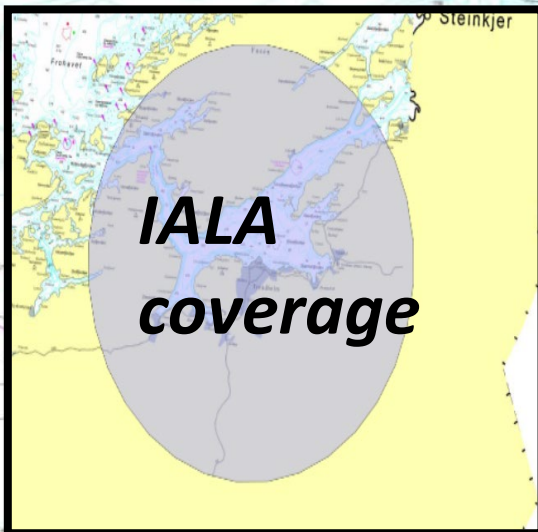
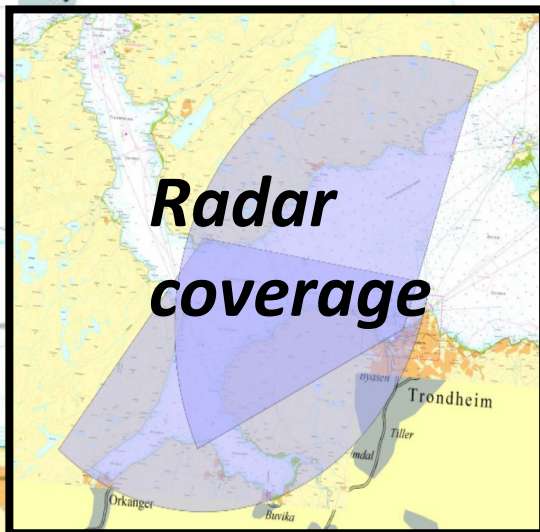
| | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----|
| Infrastructure | Coverage (Radar-MBR-5G-etg) | Camera | Status | ... |
| Weather | Live Weather | Forecast | Wind fields | ... |
| Traffic | Live traffic | Estimated traffic | Reference routes | ... |
| Activities | Ongoing activities | Planned activities | Tests | ... |

Support from:



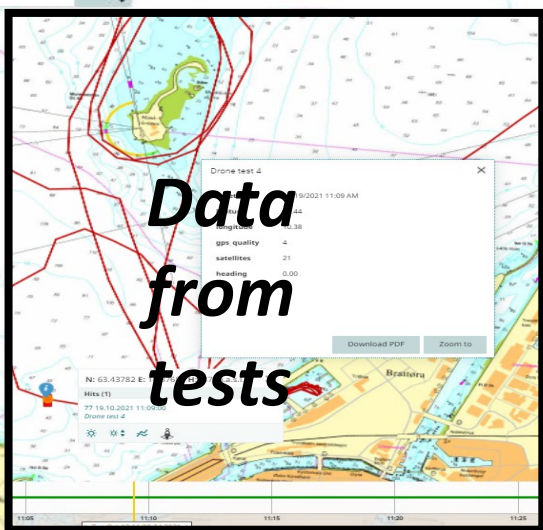
H2 - Information portal

Support from:

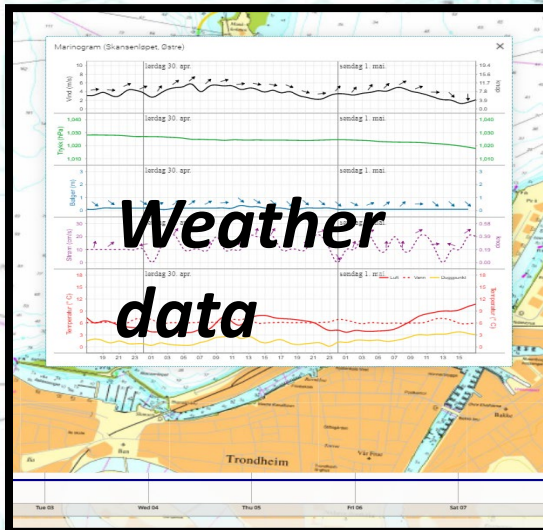


H2 - Information portal

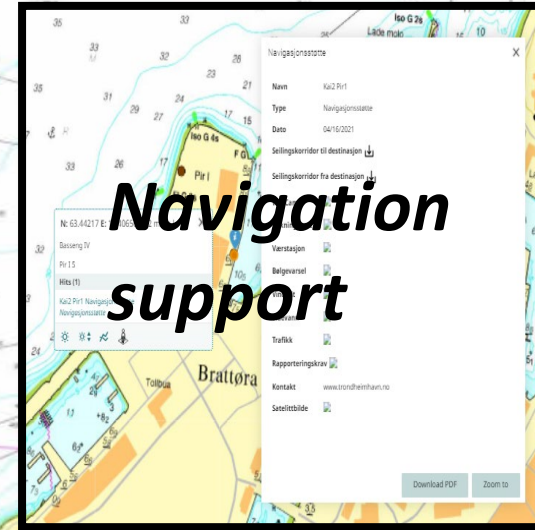
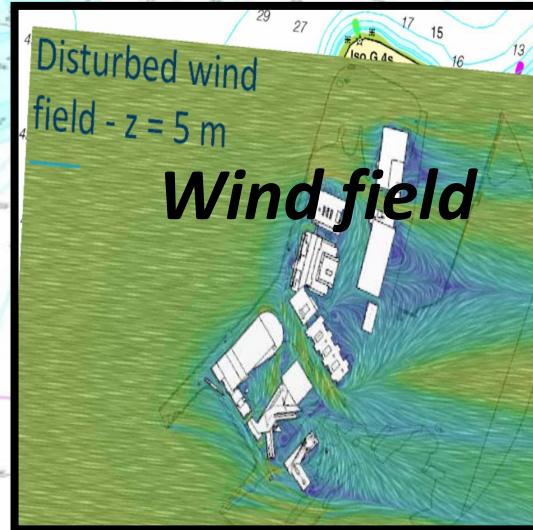
Support from:



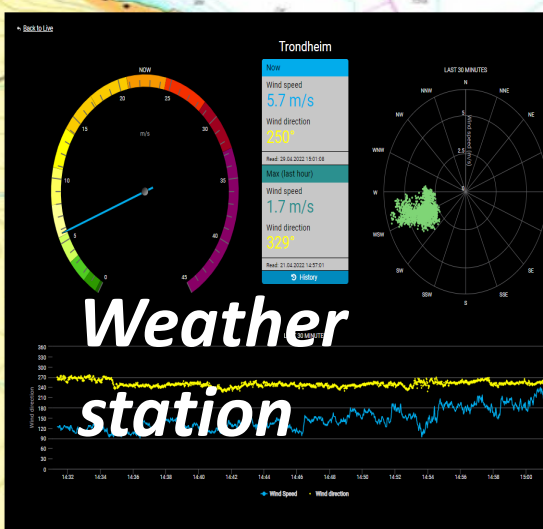
Data from tests



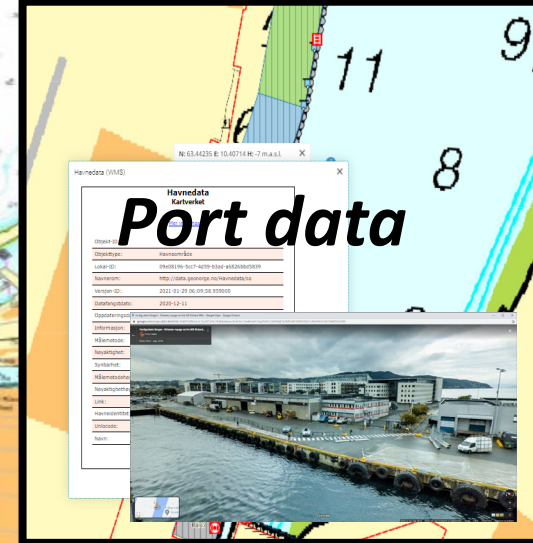
Weather data



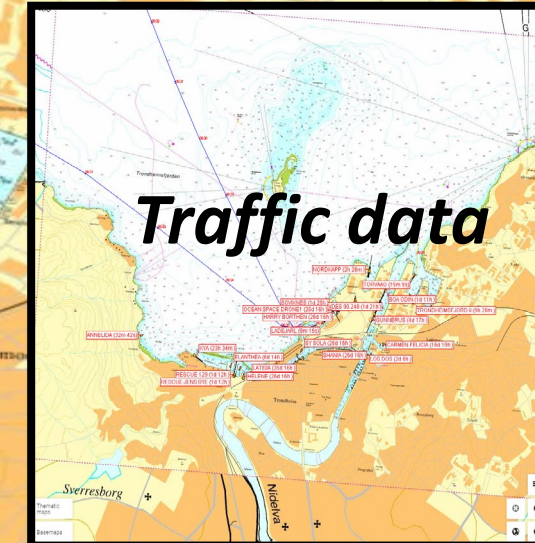
Navigation support



Weather station



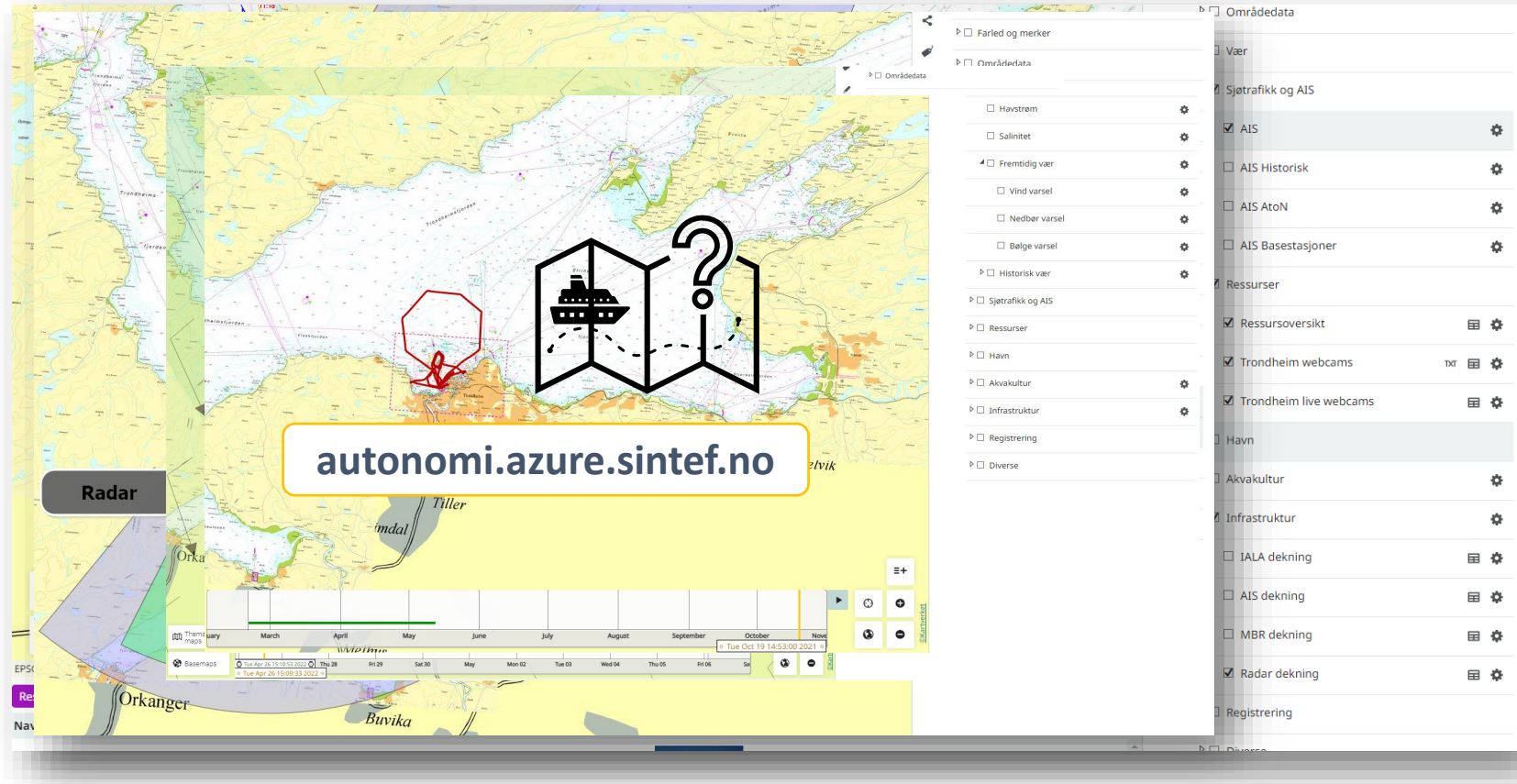
Port data



Traffic data

H2 - Information

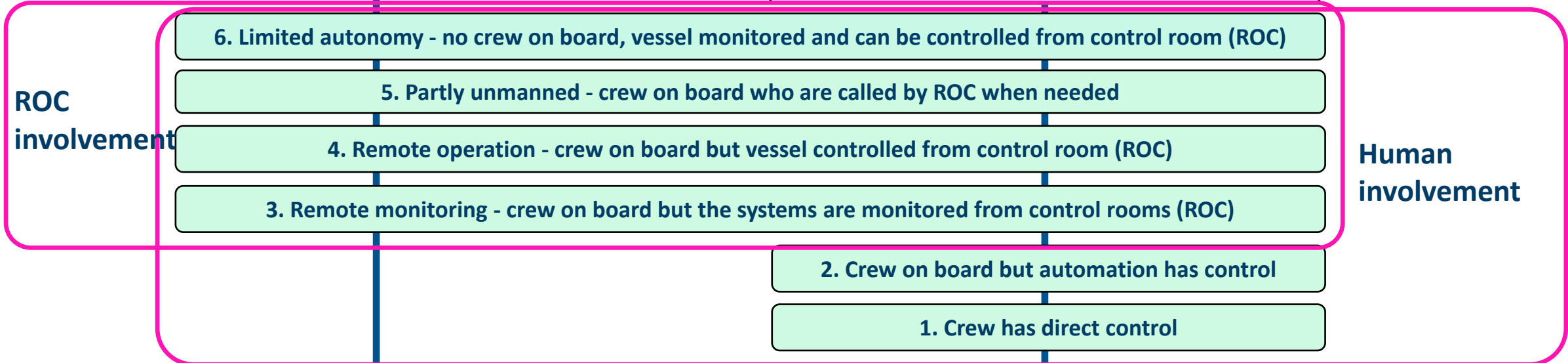
- Installed software
 - Adaptive
 - MS Azure VM
 - MS Azure Database
- Integrate with available information services
 - Met.no (meteorological data)
 - Kystdatahuset (traffic data)
 - Kystverket
- Identify required functionalities
 - User login/data restriction
 - Import/export functionalities
 - Resister and share tests



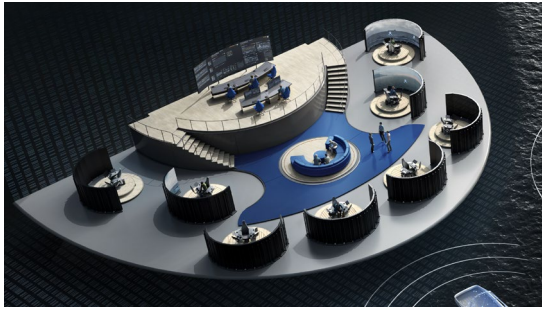
H3 - Remote Control Centres



Levels of autonomy



Building blocks for Remote and Autonomous Operations



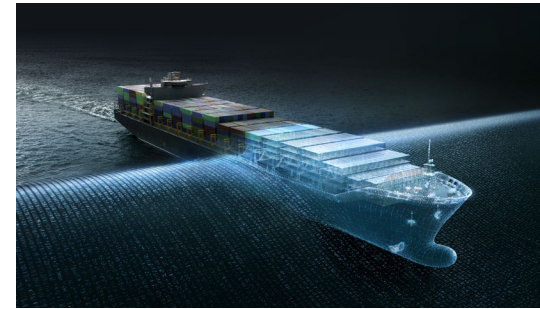
REMOTE OPERATIONS CENTRE

Enabling remote operations of vessels and other floating assets in a safe, efficient and secure manner.



CONNECTIVITY SYSTEM

Enabling secure and safe connection between the ROC and fleet of vessels.



VESSEL SYSTEMS

Enabling remote & autonomous operations with key digital orchestrators and existing products.

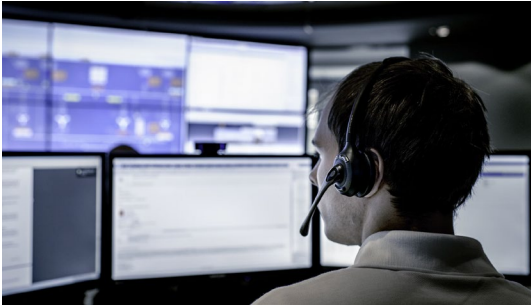


VESSEL OPERATOR

Providing required infrastructure and procedures for remote & autonomous operations.



Categories of operations



REMOTE SUPPORT

Empowering the onboard crew by **remote monitoring** and **support** in an expert in the loop setting.



REMOTE CONTROL

Enabling manned/unmanned vessel operations from a remote location with **direct control** capability.

Alleviate the workload of the onboard crew by providing **assisted control** capability.



AUTONOMOUS

Autonomous vessel operations with **monitoring, supervision** and **intervention** capability from a remote location.

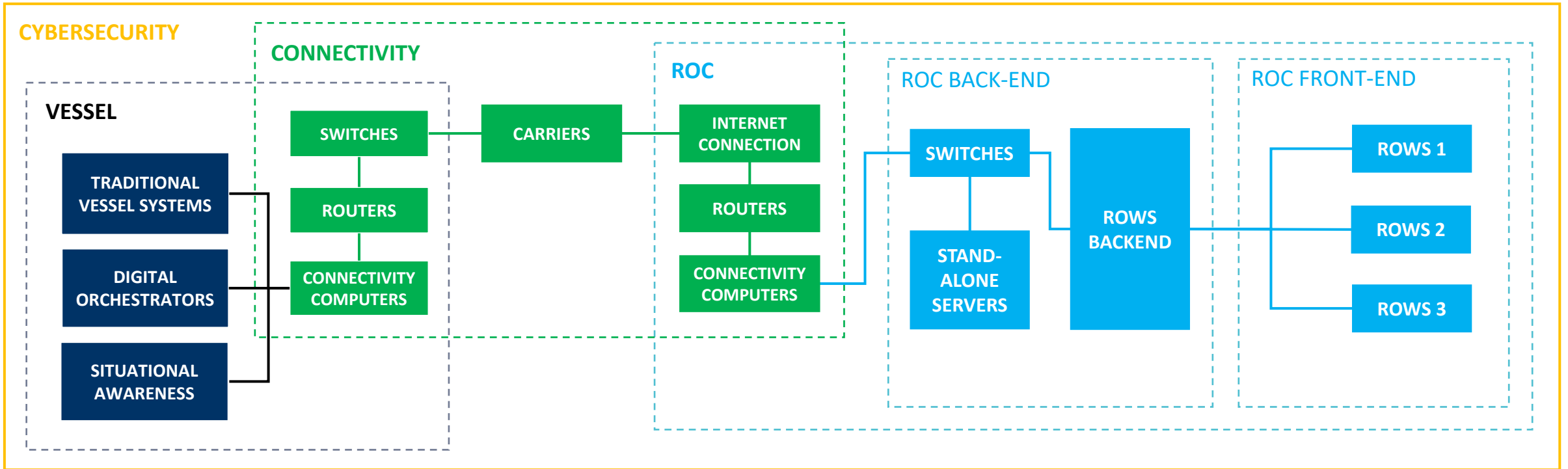


FLEET

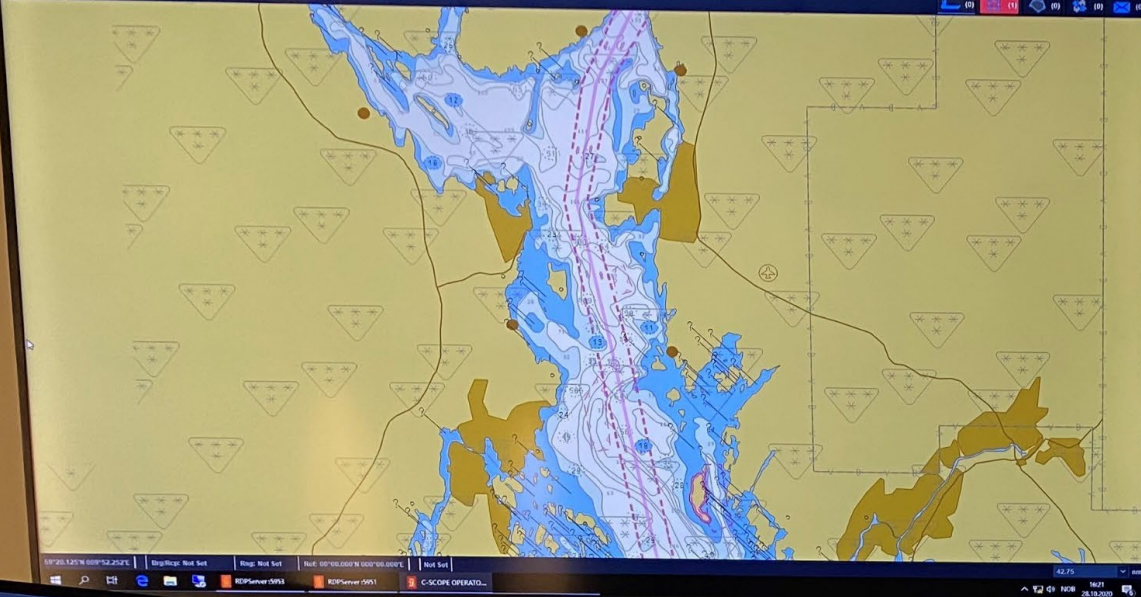
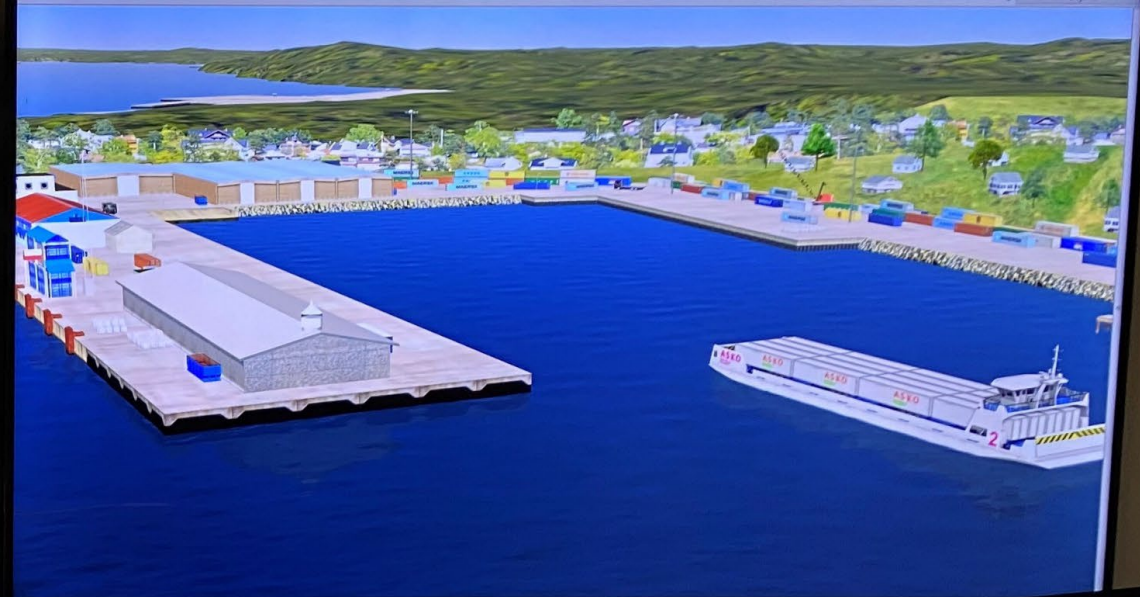
Large scale fleet operations solution including **mission management, planning, scheduling, resource management** supplementary to other categories of operations.



Topology







A system status dashboard with a dark blue background. It features a tree view on the left, a central status bar, and several panels for monitoring system health, safety, and machinery. A 'Health / Status of system' section includes indicators for Safety, Fuel, and Machinery. A 'Propulsion' section shows engine status and SOG. A 'Machinery' section shows running equipment. A 'DESCRIPTION' table at the bottom lists simulation procedures.

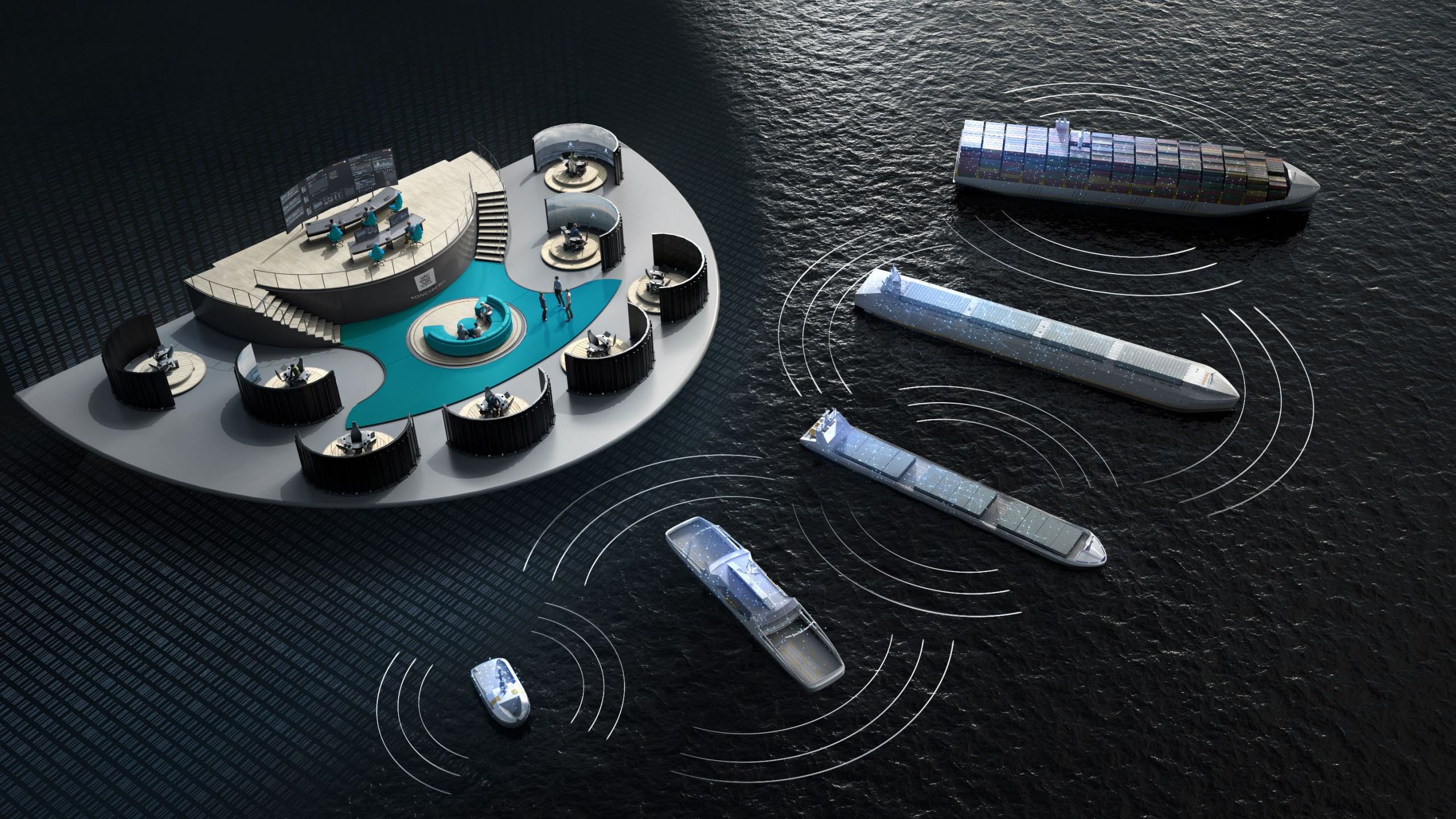


A navigation and control interface. It includes a circular radar display on the left showing a yellow target. In the center is a world map with a red location marker. On the right, there are various control panels, including a 'Radar' panel with 'Range 2214M' and 'Scale 1:50 000 000', and a 'Propulsion' panel with 'Autopilot 8' and '22:23:36'. A large digital display shows '013.1°'.

An alarm and radar interface. It features a radar display with a red target and a list of alarms labeled 'Konservens 1', 'Konservens 2', and 'Konservens 3'. Below the radar is a schematic diagram of a ship's deck layout with various equipment labeled.





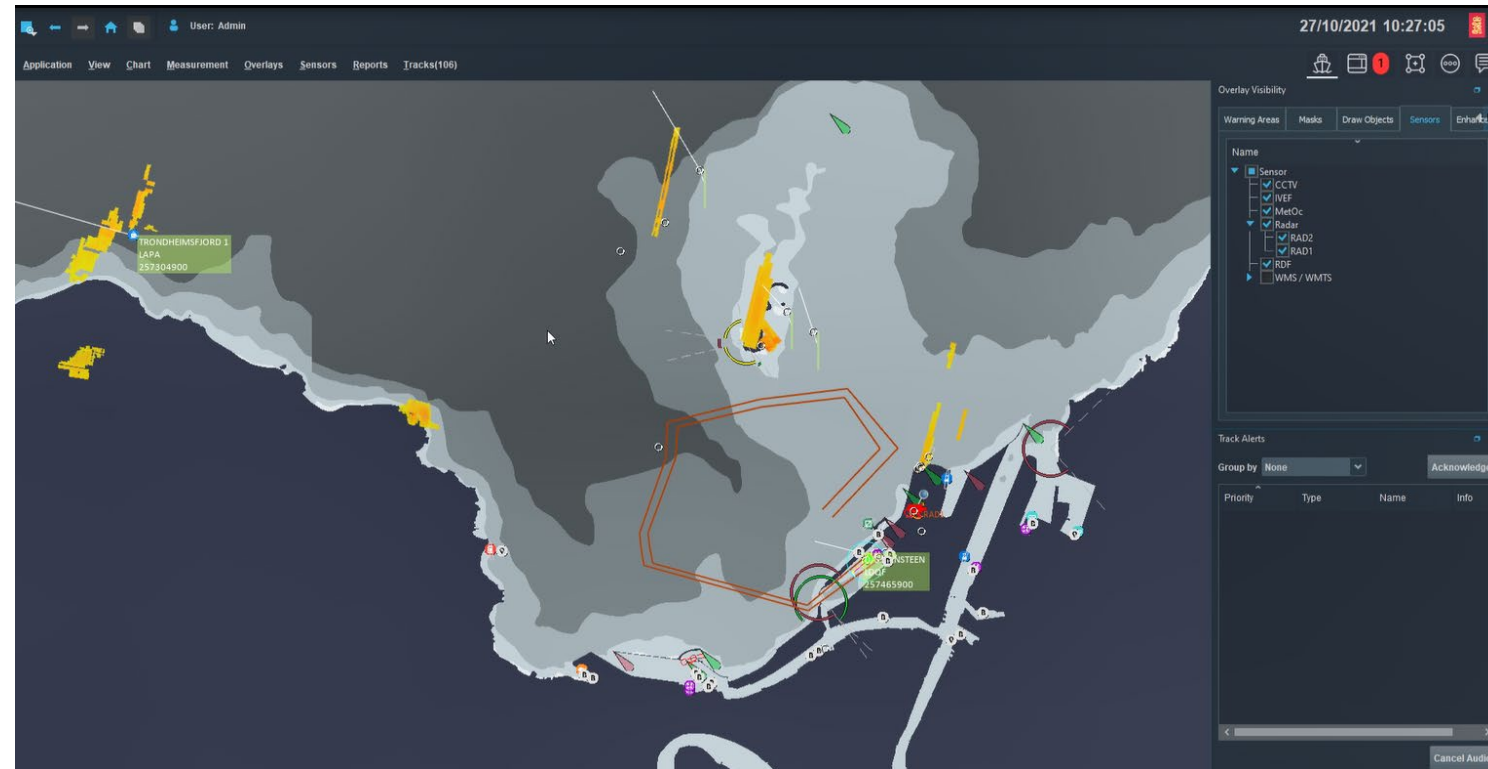


Massterly's ROC in Horten is co-located with ASKO Maritime



H4 - Traffic

- Identify stakeholders and regulations in the test area
- Map available sensors that will improve the situational awareness in a Remote Operating Center for autonomous operations
- Investigate how ship-shore communication can enhance the decision support tools in a ROC
- Establish scenarios to demonstrate how land based Maritime Domain Awareness systems and sensors from Kongsberg are used to improve situational awareness and decision support tools for operators in a Remote Operation Center for autonomous ships
- Adapt and install C-Scope in the ROC.
- Shared situational awareness with authorities and other stakeholders



H4 – Traffic / Infrastructure

- **C-Scope real time traffic image compilation**
- **C-Scope Sensor fusion - ship and shore sensors**
- **C-Scope Decision support:**
 - Collision Avoidance
 - Early warning
 - Abnormal behavior detection
 - Congestion avoidance
 - Right on time arrival
 - Route management and optimization
 - Route exchange functionality
 - Rules and regulations
 - Prediction (Traffic management)
- **C-Scope Sensor Management - ship and shore:**
 - Radar, AIS, Cameras, Ship sensors - SeaAware (KCC), Met/Hyd

Rule Expression

OR

AND Standard Expression m/s

OR

Approaching Area Expression

OR

Standard Expression m

Standard Expression m

Standard Expression

OR

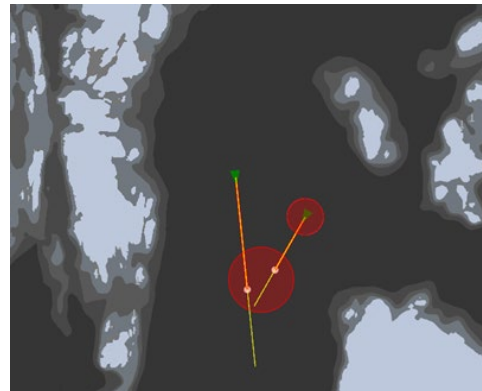
Standard Expression

OR

AND Position Expression

OR

AND

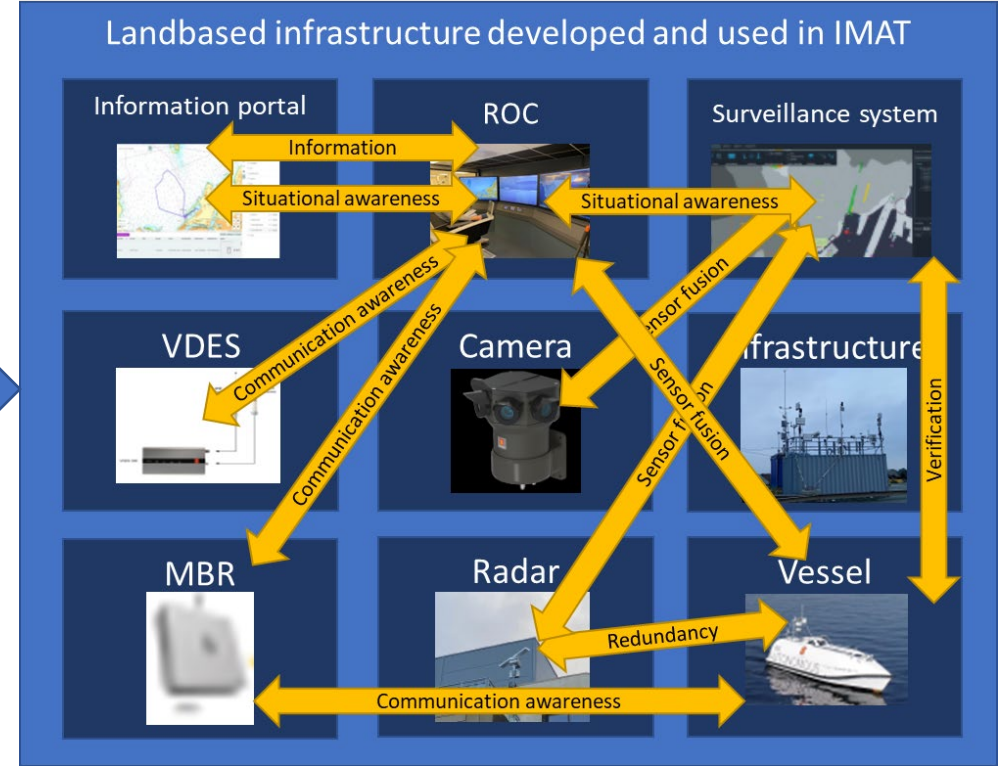
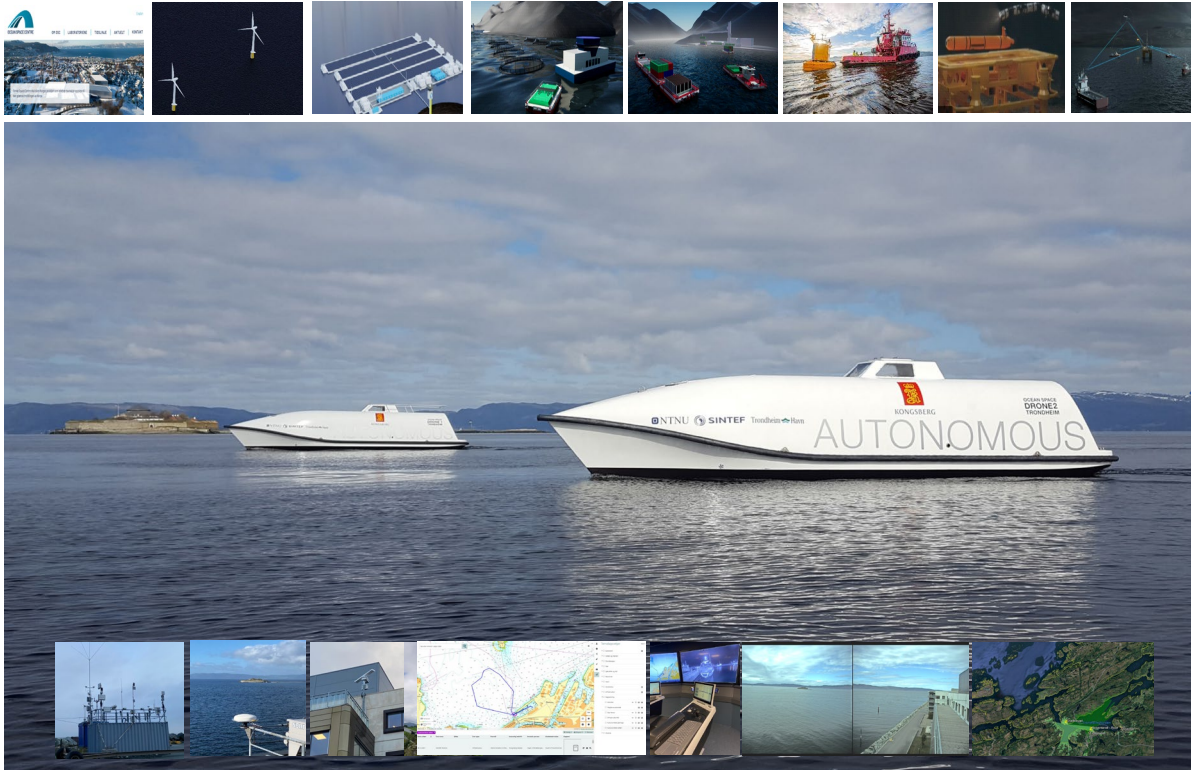


Demonstration



- ➔ • **Scenario 0: Plan operasjon**
- Scenario 1: Normal operation
- ➔ • **Scenario 2: Deviation planned route**
- Scenario 3: Loss of shore sensor
- ➔ • **Scenario 4: Spoofing**
- Scenario 5: Loss of communication
- Scenario 6: Redundant ROC's
- ➔ • **Scenario 7: Close quarter**
- Scenario 8: Approaching harbour

Some examples on IMAT possibilities ...



Redundancy Cover MASS communication glitches



Local information

Charging buoys, repair facilities, regattas,
non-AIS craft tracking, ...



- Autonomi
- Farled og merker
- Områdedata
 - Naturvernområde
 - Testområde for autonome fart...
 - Akvakultur lokaliteter
- Vær
- Sjøtrafikk og AIS
- Ressurser
 - Ressursoversikt
 - Trondheim webcams
 - Trondheim live webcams
- Havn
- Akvakultur
- Infrastruktur
- Registrering
- Diverse

Local information

Charging buoys, repair facilities, regattas, non-AIS craft tracking, ...

2022-04-26
1500-1800 UTC



Remote Operation Centre
Support and back-up,
connectivity for AI digital twin

Provocation:

LIC as a service – “A digital pilot”

A MASS Routing Service



Photo: Rolls-Royce

e-Navigation

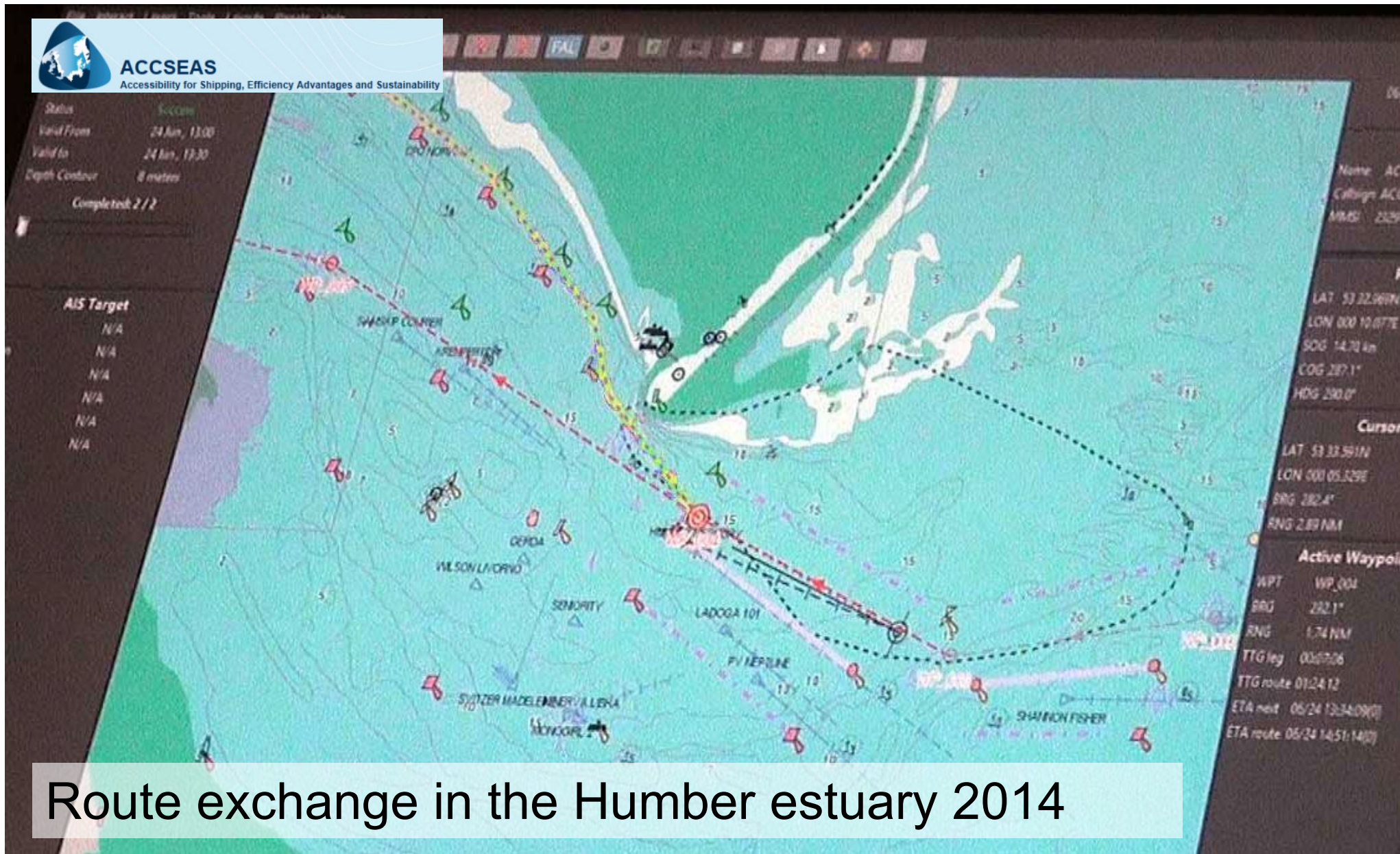
Route Exchange

“Intended and suggested routes”

RTZ route format (S-421)

“Moving Havens”





Route exchange in the Humber estuary 2014

Ship destined for Trondheim from Rotterdam or Huston. Shore Control Centre in Huston or Manilla. Voyage planning to pilot station...



[Download RTZ 1.0](#)**Route Info**

Sailing Distance: 88.8 nautical miles

Local Regulations for Use of PEC

150 meter LOA

Local Regulations (VTS)

None

VTS information

None

Connected locations

Ports incl. anchorage: Aure (Aure), Brekstad (Ørland), Hestvika (Hitra), Trondheim Anchoring (Trondheim), Lensvik (Orkland), Trondheim (Trondheim), Tjeldbergodden (Aure), Stavneset - Rissa (Indre Fosen), Ottersbogen (Ørland), Verrafjorden (Orkland), Vinjeora (Heim), Kvithylla (Indre Fosen), Selva (Orkland), Sandstad (Hitra), Storeflua (Hitra), Hemnskjela Anchorage (Heim), Garten (Ørland)

Port facilities: Hestvika Havnerterminal (Hitra), Tjeldbergodden havneanlegg (Aure), Esso Høvringen lager (Trondheim), Circle K Fagervika havneanlegg (Trondheim), Ila kai 26-31 (Trondheim), Nyhavna Øst (Trondheim), Ladehammerkaia kai 57 (Trondheim), Pir 1 og Pir 2 (Trondheim), Transittkaia kai 41-43 (Trondheim), Turistskipskaia kai 68 (Trondheim), Hitra Kysthavn havneanlegg (Hitra), Vingvågen Havn (Hitra), Fagervika Betonganlegg (Trondheim)

Quays: Hestvika Havnerterminal (Hitra), Esso Høvringen lager (Trondheim), Fagervika Terminal (Trondheim), Ila Pir quay 27 (Trondheim), Kullkranpiren quay 46 (Trondheim), Kullkranpiren quay 49 (Trondheim), Ladehammerkaia quay 55 (Trondheim), Ladehammerkaia quay 57 (Trondheim), Pir



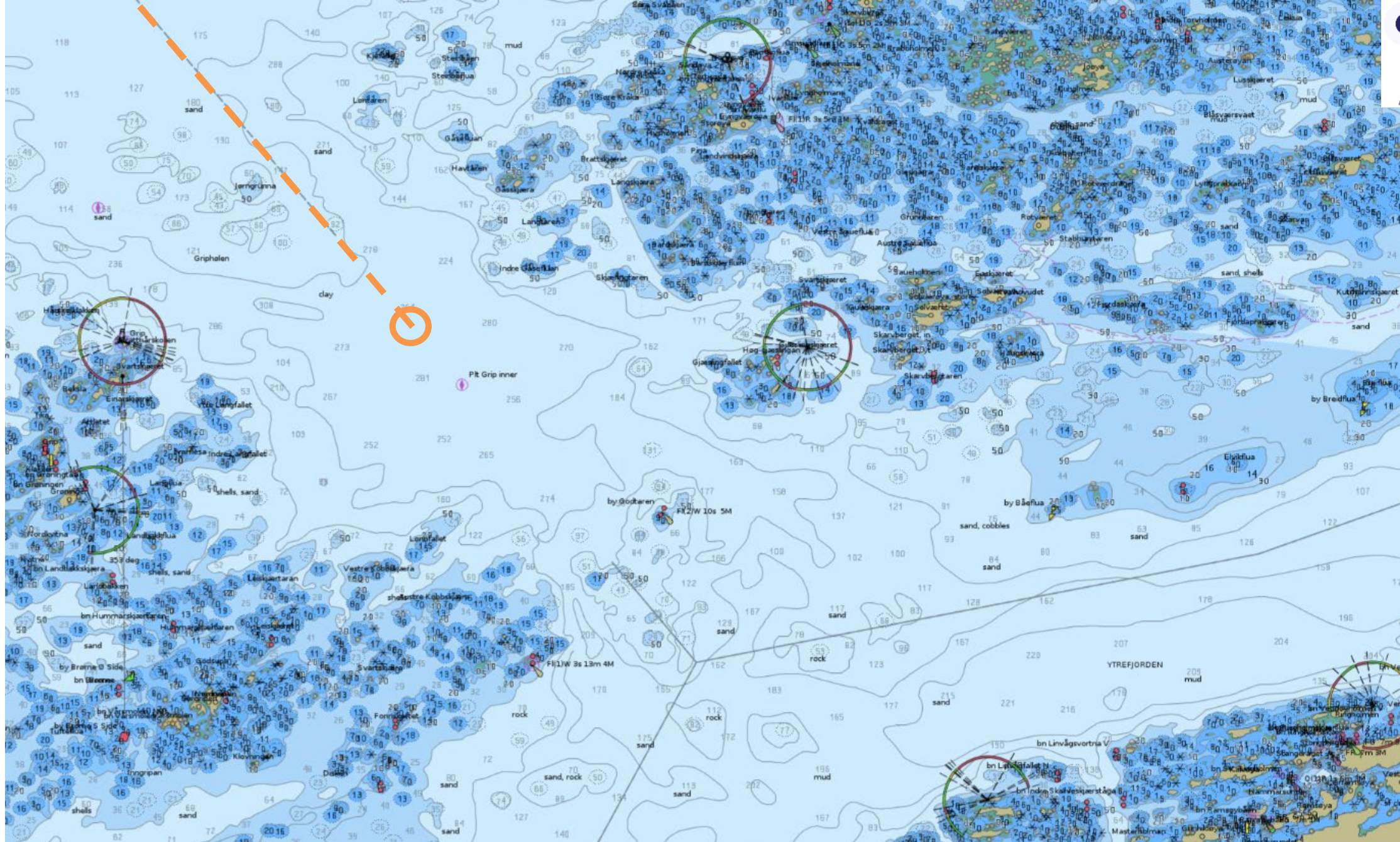
- Local Regulations (VTS)
- Local Regulations for Use of PEC
- Pilot Boarding

- Reference routes
- Ports
- Port facilities

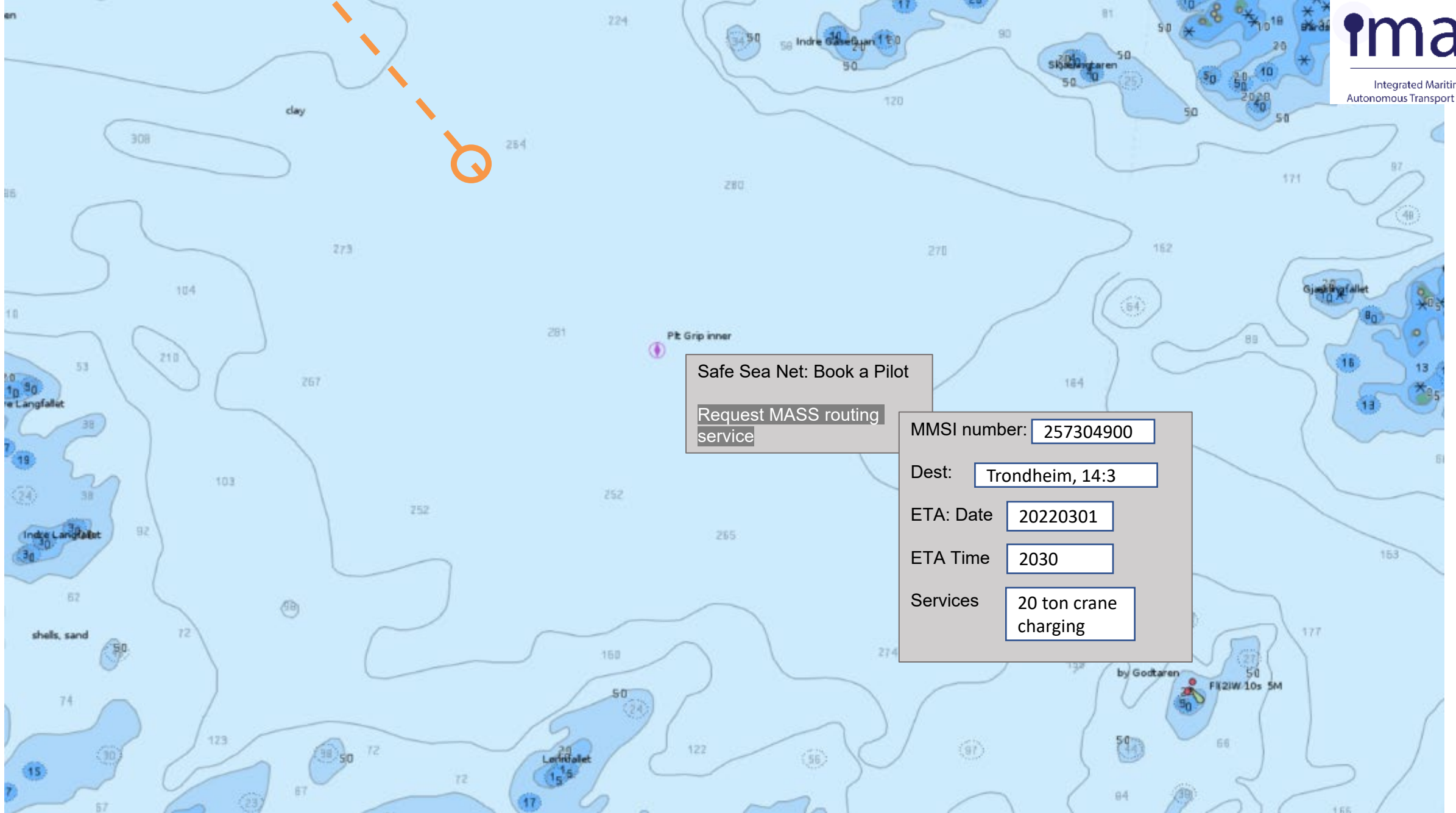


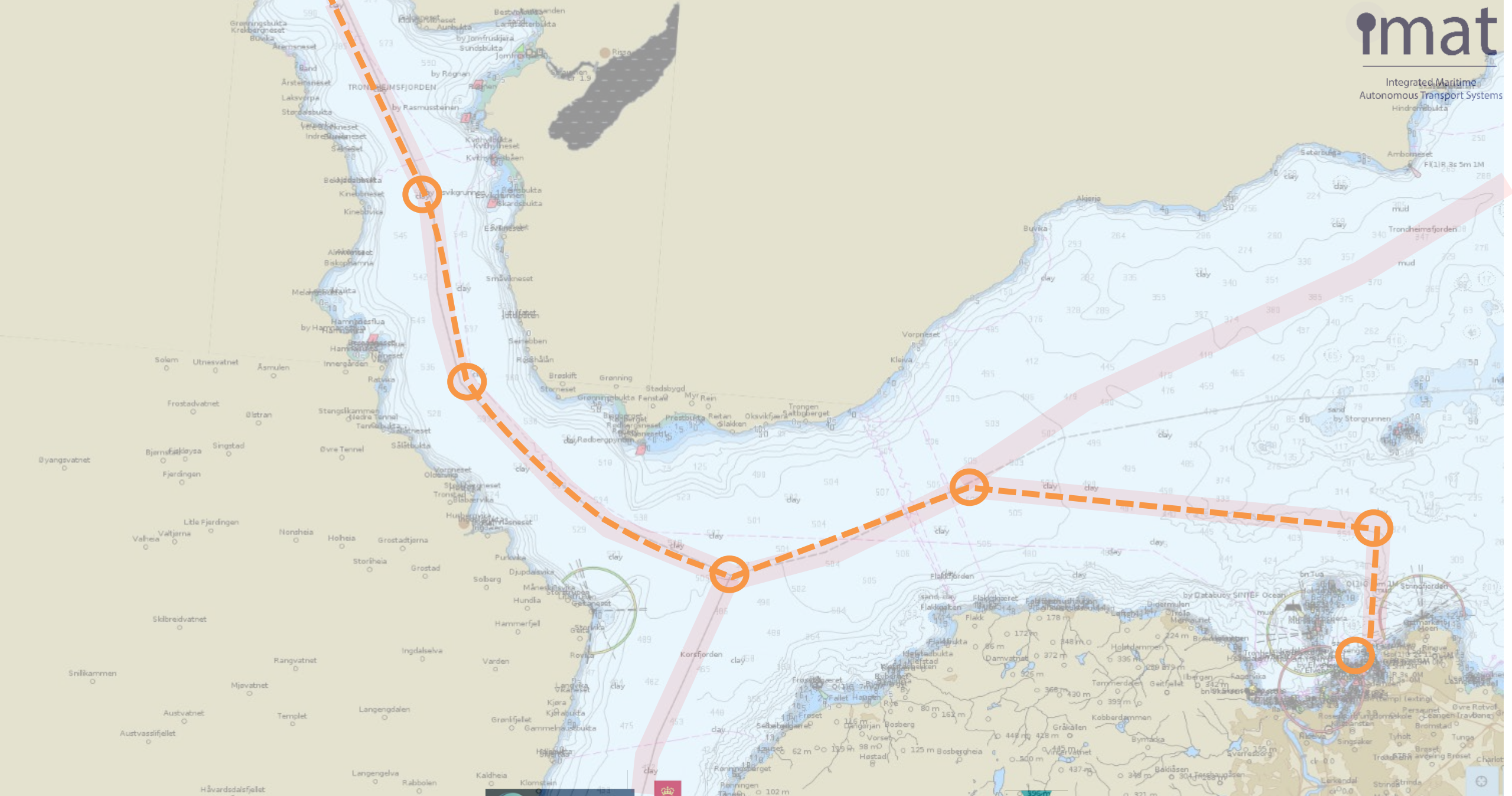
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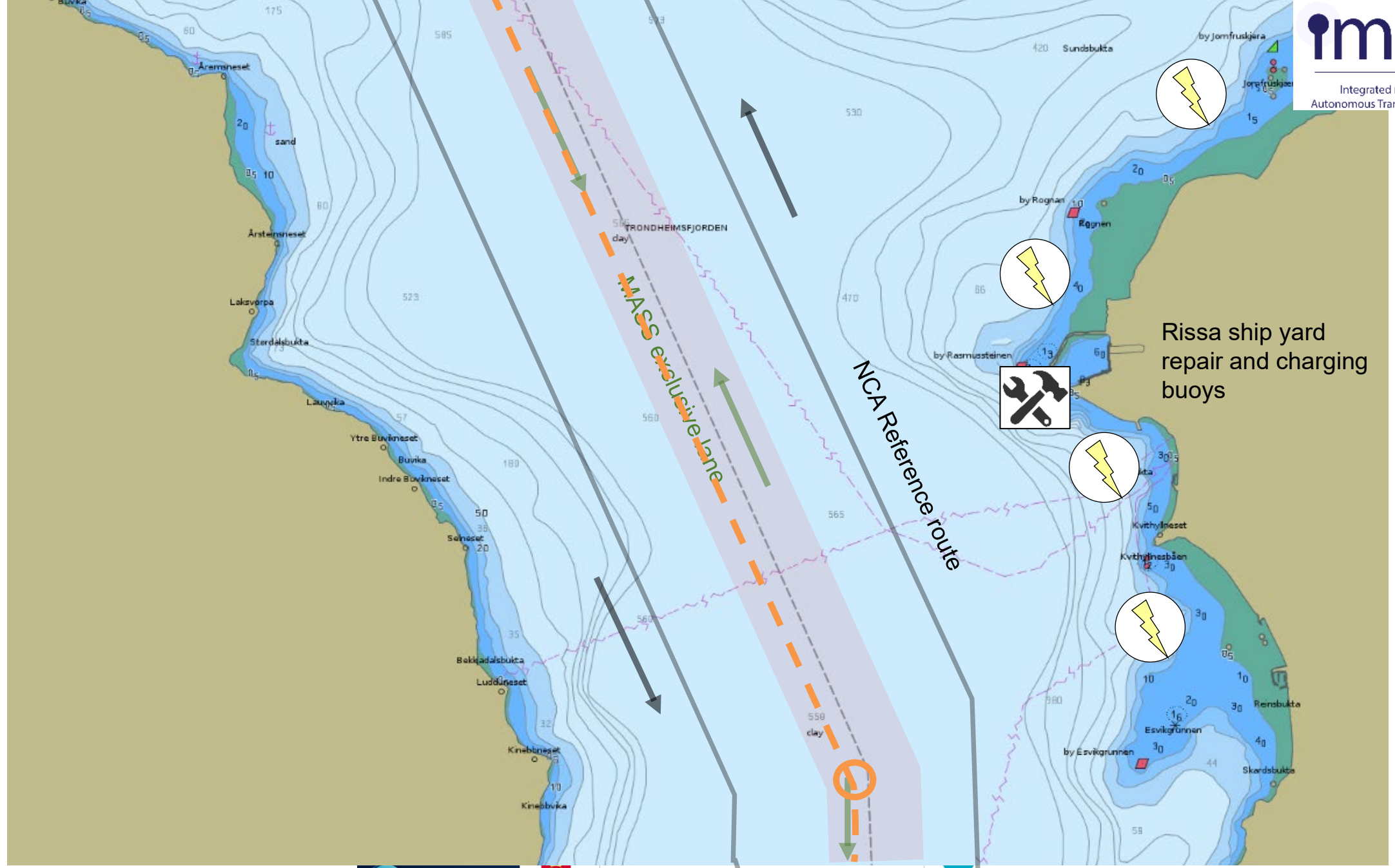


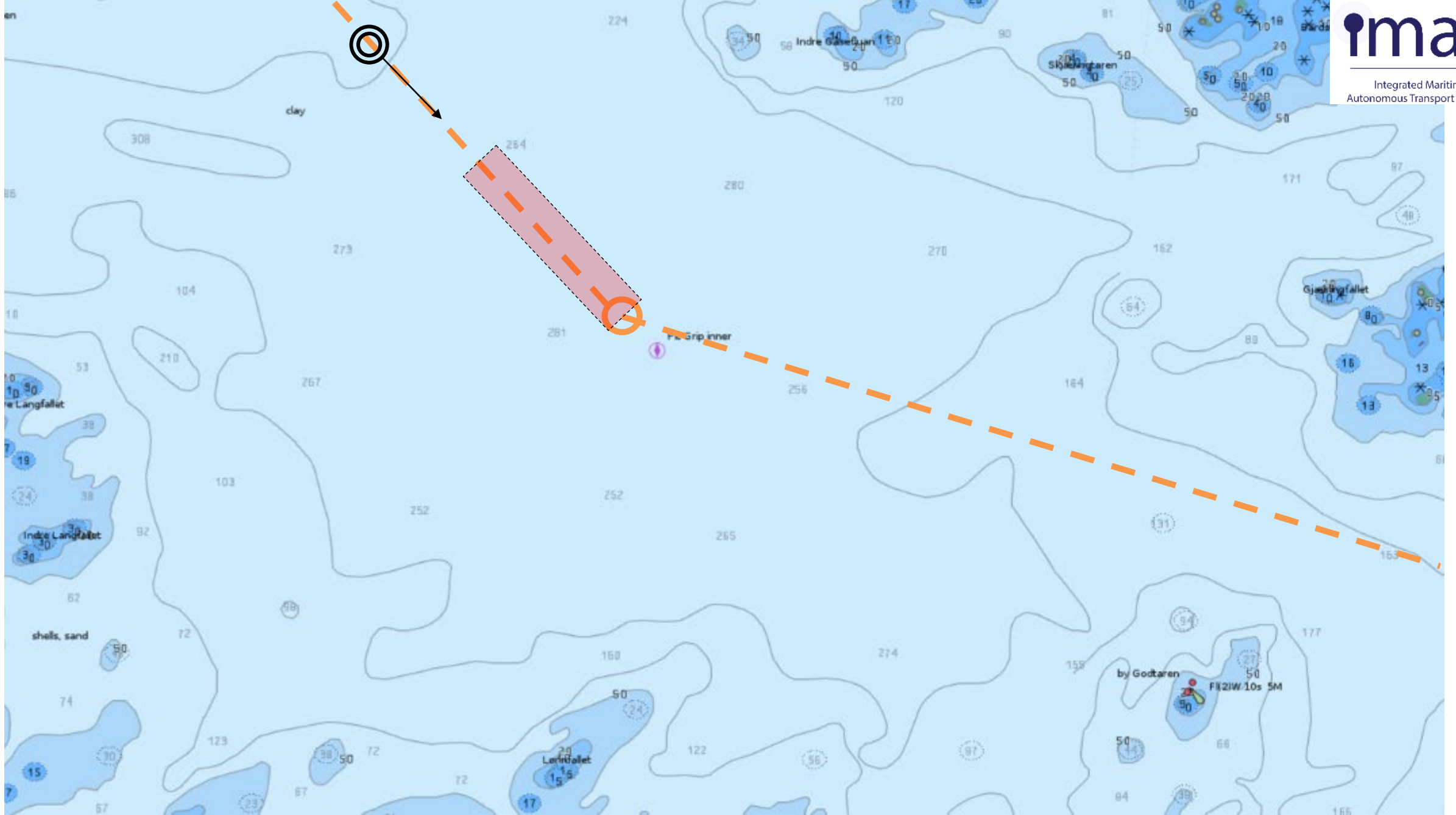






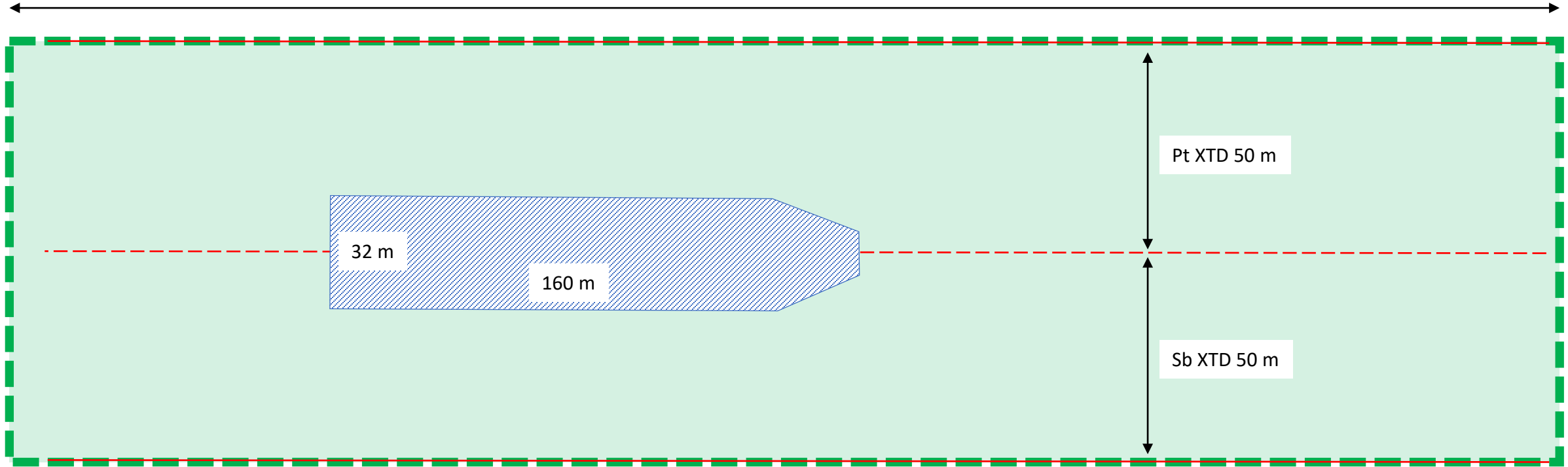


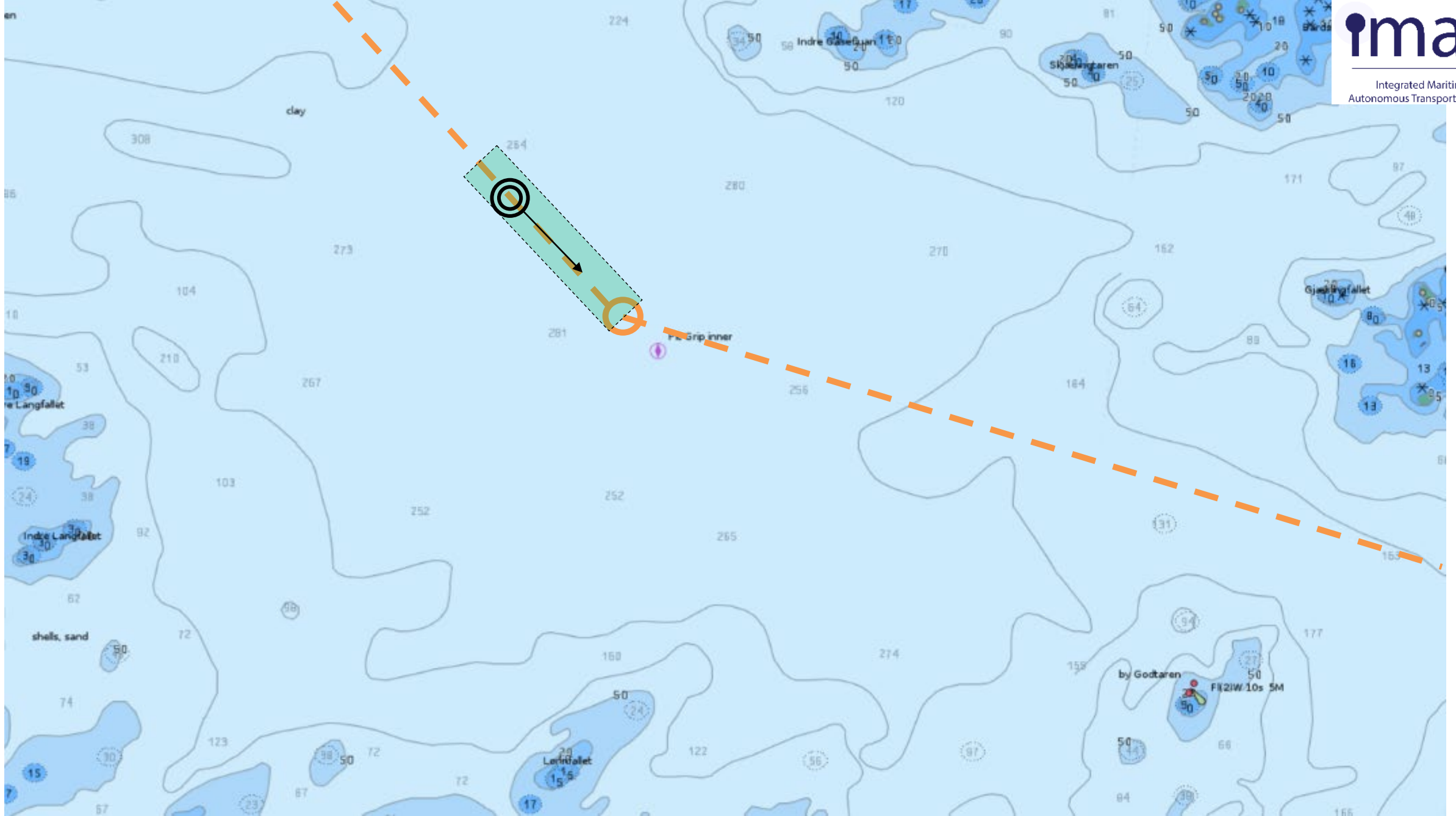


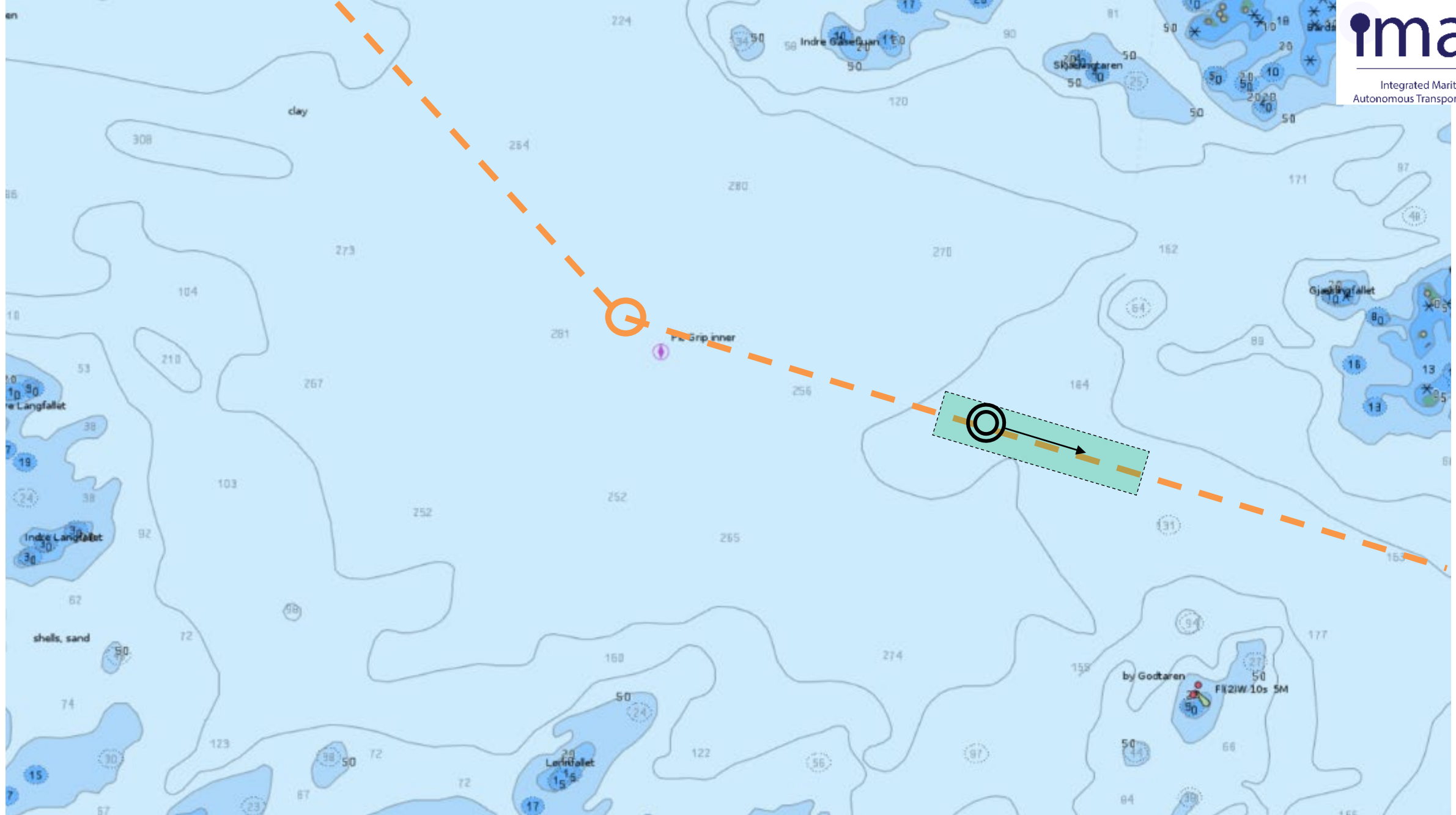


Moving haven

With “One minute precision” a 15 knots Moving Haven will be 2.5 cables long (463 m)



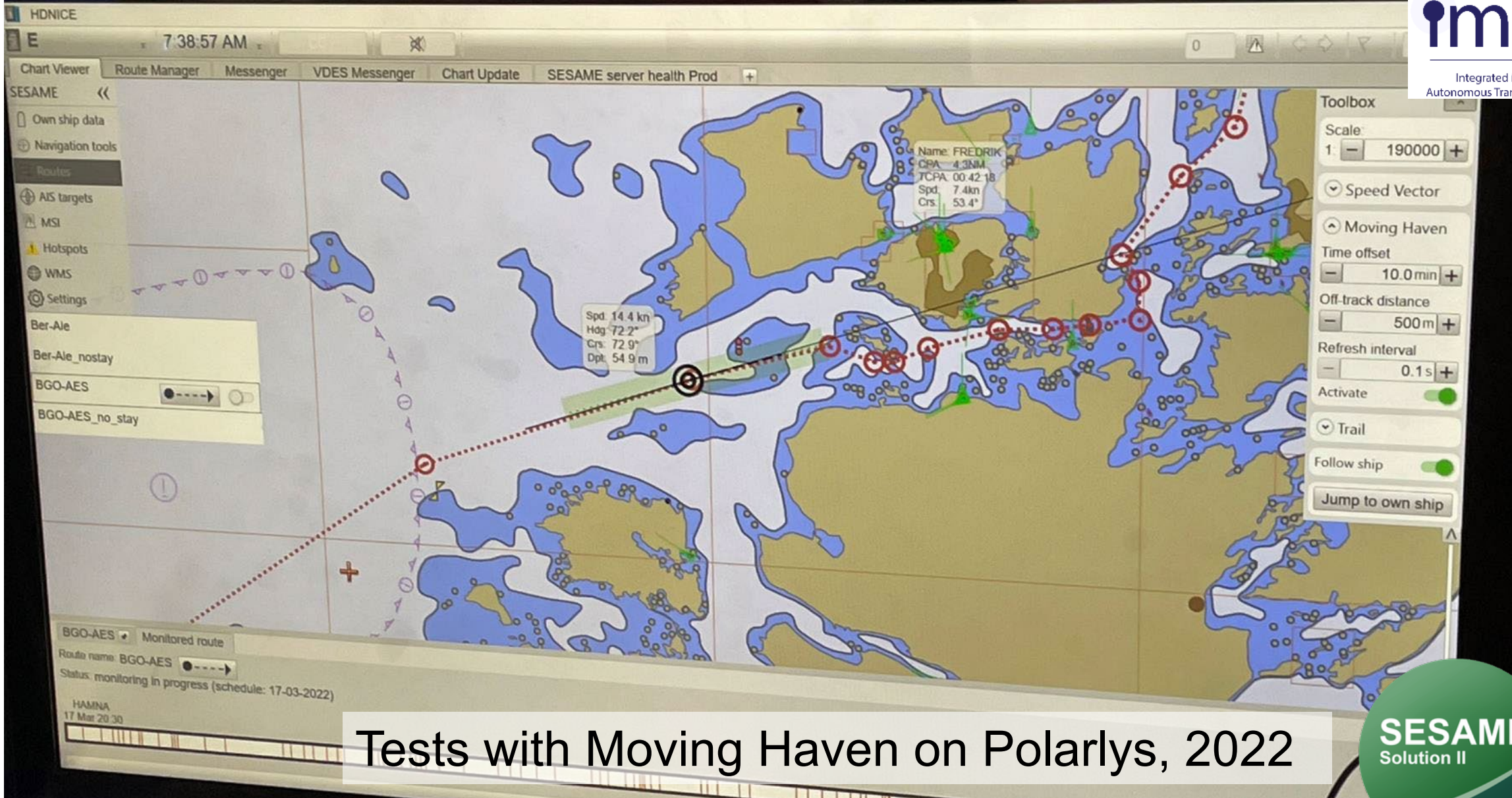




Traffic separated fairway (time coordinated traffic - TOS)



Now +30 min +60 min



Tests with Moving Haven on Polarlys, 2022

A test version of the Moving Haven in a Kongsberg K-Master. 2022-03-18 onboard MV Polarlys, Norway.

Possibilities – IMAT results

Service providers

- Using installed infrastructure in new project
- Further development of surveillance systems
- Information hub as a service
- Best practices
- New e-Nav services

Shipping companies, operators

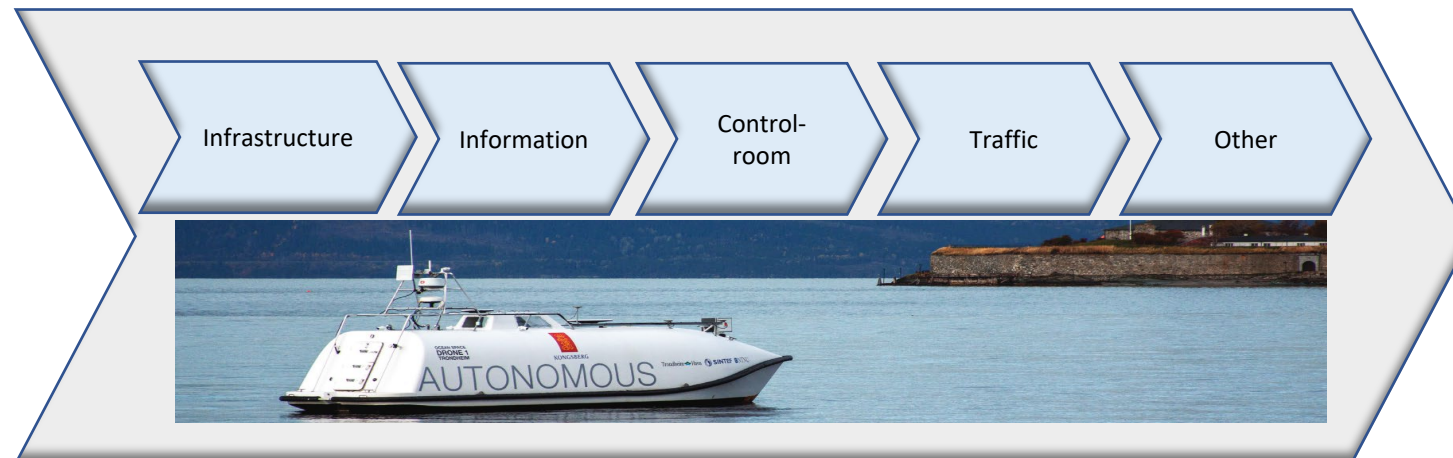
- Use the infrastructure for verification of operation practices
- Control room functionalities
- Best practices
- New e-Nav services

Academia, research

- New knowledge
- Use the infrastructure in new projects
- LIC development
- New e-Nav services

Government, regulation, owners

- New standards and regulations?
- Test of equipment and infrastructure
- Validation of test results



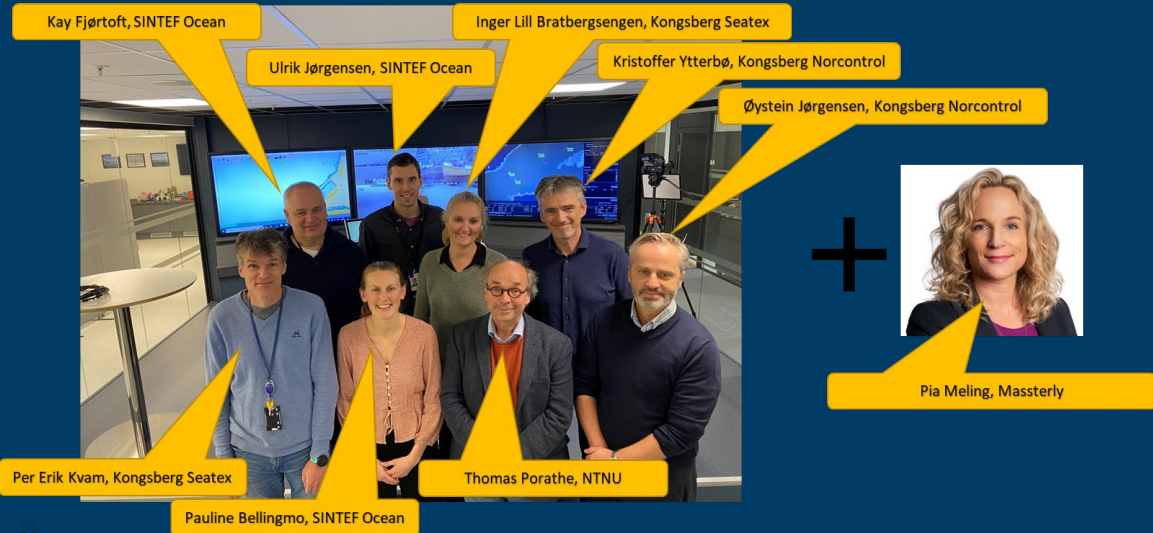
Questions?





Contact

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- IMAT-homepage:
<https://www.sintef.no/projectweb/imat/>



Reference Group

